

Diatelesma. No. 3.

The Moderne History
of the VVorld, expressing
the principall Passages of the Chri-
stian Countries in these last six Moneths,
whether Politicall, or Polemicall brought
downe from April last to
this present.

Wherin is comprised much
Varietie.

The Contents whereof you shall finde
in the ensuing Table.

*Hunc servare medium semper didicere libet
Parcere personis, gesta referre, mai.*



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запись № 77



To the Reader.

HIStory is but a narration of things done, and needs no Orator to plead for it, either by word or writing; Truth is able to justify it selfe, and feares not the face of any *Aristarchus*, which will snap at her words, though hee cannot blemish her actions. Her Picture was thus drawne by the pencil of *Apelles*; Calumnie, attended with Ignorance, Suspition, Anger, Envie, Fraud, Treachery, and Feare, were placed in a Table, casting filth and dirt upon the white garment, the glorious robe of a more glorious Virgin; which shée did but shake, and it appeared againe as illustrious as it was formerly. And what needs an Epistle then,

To the Reader.

to be prefixed before this Discourse? it is
not to make the Relation more authenti-
call, but the expression more passable.

*Sunt bona, sunt quedam mediocria, sunt
mala plura.*

It is the fate of Writers, who must stand
to your censures; onely I would informe
you, that if any thing seeme

*Aut obscura nimis, Anglicæ sive parum
Non meus est Error, nocuit librarius illis.*

An ingenious Reader can amend, an Inge-
nuous will pardon it, to whom alone, I
dedicate this Discourse. Vale.

N. C.



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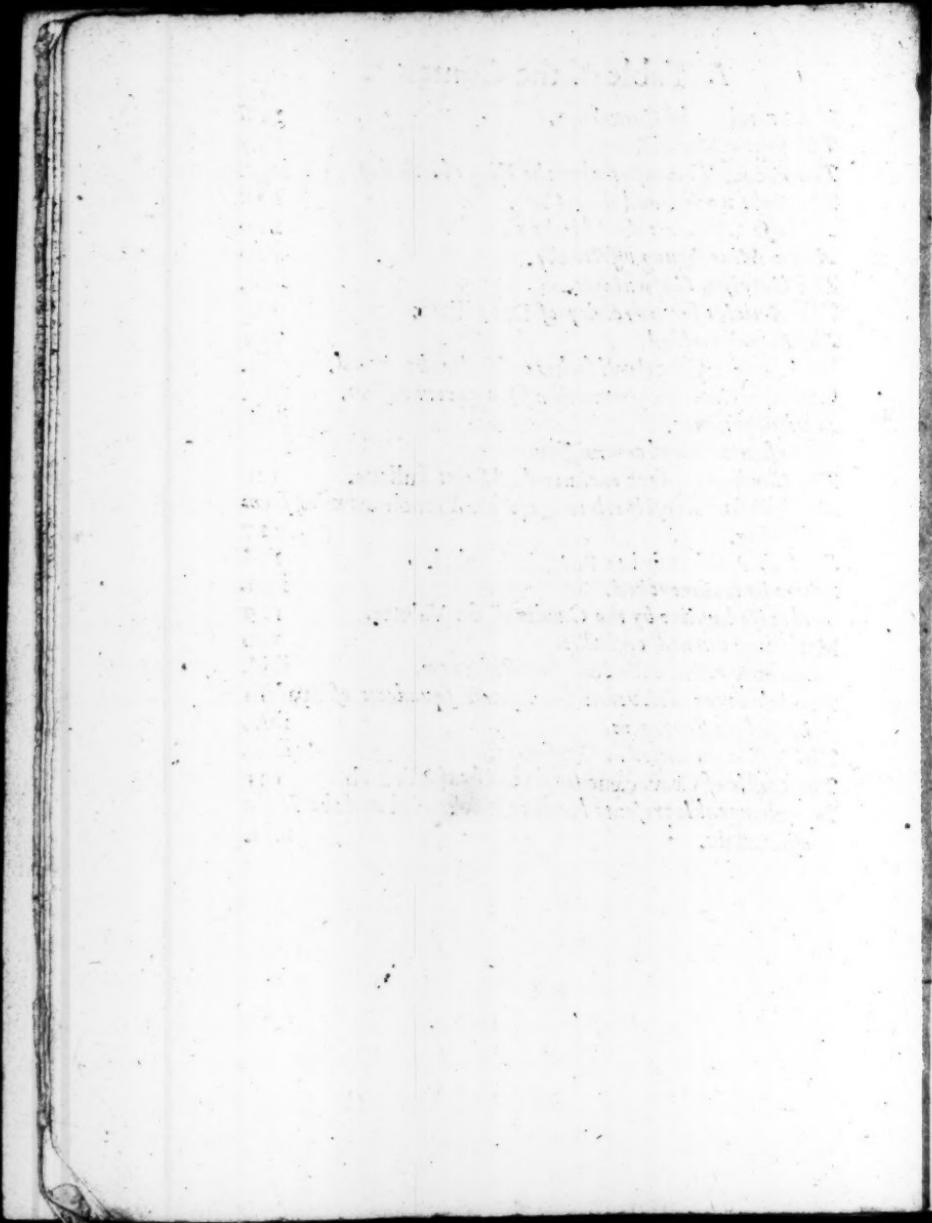
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bee printed. Hampton-court.
18. October. 1637.

G. R. W E C K N E R L I N.

John Curtis Ejus Liber 1693

Errata.

Page 5. lin. 19. delc (and towns.)
Pag. 102.l.22. for enrich, reade surpris.



Dialectics:
The Modern History of the *World*
continued, and brought down
from *April* last, till this
present.

The Actions and Occurrences in upper GERMANY.



BHe Winter & Spring were times of preparation only, Summer and Autumn, yielding forage for the cattle, and meat for the Army, was the season, wherein the martial men came to action; and then the *Austrians* and *Saxons* Confederates, resolving to cleare the Empire of all forreine invaders, and to subdue the native Princes, which had taken up Armes for conservacion of their ancient Dignities and Liberties, mustered up a greater Army, then ever they had since

2 The Proceedings of

their first combination : *John de Werth* being appointed by the *Bavarian* to clear the *Rhine*, the *Baron of Döna* to besiege *Hanau* in the *Weteraw*, the *Austrian* Generals, *Gallas*, *Marazini*, *Hatzfeldt*, *Goëts*, and *Godfrey Huyn*, *Baron of Geblen*, being deputed to succour the Electors of *Saxony & Brandenburg* against the *Swedes* and their Allies.

The siege of
Hermanstein
renewed.

The fortunate successe of *Ramsey*, in relieving the *French* Garrison in *Hermanstein*, when the Souldiers more affrighted with the lean and deformed looks of famine, than the hostile Armes of the besiegers were ready to capitulate for the present, somewhat appaled the *Bavarian* Command, and made him stagger in his counsels. But as some few drops of water sprinkled upon a flaming fire, though for a while they seeme to suppress it, do not extinguish it, the active element recollecting its strength quickly breaking out with a more impetuous violence; so the *Baron* knowing the place to be almost unpregnable, if victualled and manned, and seeing it supplied both with men and provision, sounexpectedly, a little slacked his hostile courses, in forcing the place, but quickly considering of what consequence the Fort was, how advantagious it might be to his Masters to recover it, how prejudicall it might be to all his Confederates, if the *French* should hold it, and what a disparagement it might be to himselfe in point of discredit with his Lord, and dishonour amongst the military men, if that small supply, (which could not in all probability suffice the Castle long) should cause him to rise, and leave the siege, resolved in the end to continue it, and leaving his Army before it, himselfe posted to *Cöln*, entreated and prevailed with the *Archbishop Elector* to furnish him with shipping to secure the *Rhine*, that no more relief might be brought to the Fort that way, and speedily returning blockt it up so close with his

upper Germany.

3

his own forces by land, fortifying his Camp with new works and retrenchments, that any attempts for helpe of the Garrison that way was bootlesse and desperate. Sir James Ramsey whose great spirit and dextrous wit, Envy cannot but commend, by the nimblenesse of his apprehension : all this notwithstanding quickeley invented a way for bringing fresh succour to his Friends, and assisted by the valour of some of his owne Regiment, whose hearts hee seemed to command as well as their bodies as soone pursued it ; the successe whereof to relieve it,

though it was not fortunate was not dishonorable. *The glory of such an Enterprise is not to be valued by the issue.*

A daring man will make his abilities to appeare where danger is, and though Fortune may cross him in his designs, malice cannot blamis him in his honour. It was thus. The Hanovers in the beginning of May had star-

prized a Convoy of a hundred Malletts of Corn designed for the use of the great Provost, the Baron of Mester-
nich, then residing at Mentz. This prize the Coman-
der intended to make use of for the relife of the French
Garrison, projecting to carry it downe to the Rhine by
amusing the Frankforders, and the other Imperial Cities
and Forts upon the River, with a colour of restitution,
to the Dum-Provost, it being the rather credible be-
cause there was at that time a treaty of peace betwixt
the Governour and the Electour of Mentz, and Let-
ters were drawn to that purpose, subscribed with his
hand, sealed with his seale, and directed to the Elector,
and Baron; and a Paste for the Bottome, as from Maste-
rnichy. May 15, was designed for putting the strata-
gem forward. A vessell capacious of that burden, and
more was laden, and foure Souldiers only (that there
might be no suspition of fraud appointed to carry the
Barke thither. Towards Evening, the Skippers with
their charge, were descried upon the Mayn neer Frank-

ford,

4. The Proceedings of

ford, and there being summoned, produced their Pass & Letters, which being entertained as authenticall and true, gave them free liberty to go forward without any further questioning them. *Hochſt* was the next place where they feared any molestation; and there they found some trouble, but such as being once over, rather encouraged, then disheartned them. The Commander there suspecting a pad in the straw.

Et metuens Danaos, & dona forentes,

Fails,

began to sift them more narrowly, and grounding his resolve rather upon suppositio, then any pregnant proofs, instantly disarmed the ſoldiers, and stayed them till morning, when thinking theſe *Gibeonites* to have dealt ſincerely with him, he restored their Armes, and gave them a free liberty to proceed. The favour of the ſtream and winde brought them ſoon after below the Castle of *Keltzersbach*, where, upon a necke of Land covered with ſedge, and made almost ſoſt for ſuch a deſigne, ſome other *Hanovian* troops attended them with ſix Wag-gons laden with Bacon, Butter, Granadoes, and other Ammunition; and fifty ſoldiers, whom they took into the Bark, deeming that this fortunate beginning muſt needs be crowned with an happy ending, and happy it might have been, if it had not been diſcovered cauſally. This glorious morning was loon overcast, a ſmall cloud, that ſeemed empay, burst out into a ſtorm, a peasant un-happily eſpied their action, and hope, and feare, hope of reward from the Commander, and fear of injury by the *Hanovers*, adding wings to his ſpeed, made him flie to *Hochſt*, and acquaint the Gouvernour with what he had ſeen. The Commander ſtayed not to call a counſell to aduise what was to be done, but knowing the caufe to require expedition, not deliberation, iſtantly ſent Post upon

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upon Post to *Menz*, *Bingen*, and other places to looke out and stay thele adventurers. The adviso was no sooner come, but a watch was charged, and sundry Boats di-spached to the *Mayne*, and the *Rhine*, some to way-lay them, and some to pursue after them. At *Bingen*, the Scouts discovered them, and the *Austrian* louldiers, neere the *Tower de Rats*, or *Monso-peoplo*, grappled with them, after a small conflict, in which they slew six of the *Hanovers*, mastered the rest, took the ship and burden, detained the Captaine and the rest of the soul-diers prisoners, threw the *Grauadoes* and other military instruments into the *Rhine*, and sent the provision to the Elector of *Menz*, who for a gratification to the Governour of *Bingen*, bestowed upon him the prisoners, and their ransomes.

Ramsey, who was rather angry, then grieved for this losse, no sooner heard of it, but sent a menacing letter to the Elector of *Menz*, the purport wherof was, that if he did not restore him the prisoners and town which he had lost before *Bingen*, in the ship hee sent towards *Hermerstein*, then hee would burne all his towns in the *Rhingaw*, and to his word, joynd his hand, immediatly plundering the Cloyster at *Selingenstat*, a Citie pro-perly belonging to the *Mogunstine*, but then under the *Hanovers*, carried the Monks into *Hanow*, detained them as prisoners of warre, till they had satisfied his losse, sent a party towards *Frankford*, whence it brought back great store of cattell, and pillaged the countrey therabouts, and seized himself of the towne of *Urfel*, which he fortifid, as a place best fittin his intention for the further potequation of that designe, to all which the Elector like a man of warre answered as resolutely, that himselfe would come in person, and block him up in *Hanaw*, if he stood upon those tearnes, all the neighbouring States being formerly bound, and

Ramsey threatens to be avenged, and puts his menace into execution.

now in a readinesse, to assist him in that siege, if the *Hanovers* did not speedily submit. But nothing was done against him till afterwards.

The extra-
ordinary Embas-
fador of Den-
marke pillaged
by force of
John de Werbs
souldiers.

Yet all the vicinage began then to be filled with horrour, the high-ways were become unpassable, the *Hanovian*, or *Bavarian* souldiers without respect of persons, pillaging all they met. The Count of *Penz* Embassadour for the King of Denmarke, to the King of Hungary, and States of Germany, had been at *Menz* with the Elector, and there received honorably, but upon his return, thirty horsemen (at first supposed to have been of *Ramseys* Regiment, but proved afterwards to be *Bavarians*, and under the command of *John de Werth*) without regard either of his own condition, or the dignity of the persons!, from whom and to whom hee was sent, after they had slaine his Steward, and wounded some other of his servants, laid violent hands on him, robd him of al his money and jewels, and in a miserablie plignt turned him on the way toward *Aeschemburgh*, where his wants were supplyed by the Elector of *Menz*, with necessaries for his journey, and a safe conduct towards *Werzburg*.

The Comma-
der in *Hermen-
stein* begins to
treat.

The Garrison in *Hermenstein*, by this beganne to see their own, and *Ramsey*s danger, *Ramsey* being unable to relieve them any more, or they to hold out long against the *Bavarian*, who had threatned to surround *Hanau* with his Army, as soon as he had taken in *Hermenstein*. Hitherto, that City in the *Weteraw*, had succoured the Fort upon the *Rhine*, and the Fort been as a strong Bulwark to that City, the forces of the enemy which menaced the City, being engaged there, and the City though sometimes blocked up, yet never besieged. The Die was cast, the chance seemed ill, and the Gouvernour laboured to mend it with his play. It is wile-dome to take time by the foretop, and to seek a remedy, be-

upper Germany. 7

before mischief can come, to extremity. The French Commander, as yet was provided of a moneths victuals, and whilst his store lasted, knew that hee could keep the Fort, but that once gone, then he must surrender it; his ayme was only how to doe it honorably. To this purpose, about the end of May, hee sent his Agents to the Elector of Cölen, offering to surrender it into his hands, upon these conditions following.

First, that hee might march away freely with those fifteen peeces of Cannon, which the Swedes had brought thither from Mentez.

Secondly, That the Elector should admit no other praesidiary Souldiers there, save of his own forces only.

Thirdly, that if any change should happen, he should surrender it to no other but the Elector of Tryer only, and lastly, that the Elector should give a pledge to the most Christian King for performance of these covenants: But all these conditions seemed unreasonable to the Elector, who thereupon for that time dismissed the Deputies, without any further treaty. The Baron of Werth, who all this time ceased from using his instruments of battery against the Fort, expecting to have it yielded without such compulsive enforcement, seeing the French Agents return without testimonials of any pacificous transaction, prepares to gaine it by force of Armes, planted his battery and shot fiercely against it, fitted his Granadoes, and cast them into the Fort upon the new building, and was answered again by the Garrison in the same Dialect, receiving farre more damage from them, then he did unto them, his great shot being spent upon mud-wals, which by gentle yielding to the harder body were neither shaken nor shattered, and his Granadoes prevented by the care of the Garrison from doing the inward buildings any prejudice; whilst the shot from the Castle much impeached the Campe, and
the

8 *The Proceedings of*

Capitulates.

the *Granadoes*, which the Commander caused to be flung into *Confluenzia*, brought thither a confluence of mischief. It was too violent a spurt to last long, nor stood it either with the discretion of the besiegers, to spend their powder, and ammunition so vainly, nor the ability of the besieged to doe more then they had done, though it might have beene done effectually. *June 1st*, another parlee was appointed, the *Bavarian Generall*, and the Deputies the *Lord of Starzbonzen*, and the *Lord of Egloy*, by the direction of the Elector of *Colen*, came to another treaty with the *French Commander*, which was not concluded of, till eight dayes following, it being then determined, upon these subsequent propositions.

The Articles of agreement, and surrendry of the Fort.

First, That the Fort should be delivered up to the Elector of *Colen*, as a depositum to an entrusted Fecoffee, to be again surrendered by him to the modern Elector of *Tryer*, or his lawfull successor hereafter.

Secondly, That a *salvo Conducto*, shall be granted to the Garrison by the Elector of *Colen*, the *Cardinall Infant*, the *Duke of Newburgh*, and the *Citiie of Colen*.

Thirdly, That after the receipt of the said Paſſe, the Garrison shall depart within two dayes, according to the custome of warre with bag and baggage, high and low weapons, two of those pieces of Ordnance, which were brought thither by the *Swedes*, and be conducted downe the River of *Rhine*, as farre as *Orsay*: all which was obſerved accordingly, and *June 17th* the *French* were carried with a Convoy, down the *Rhine* towards *Holland*, being furnished with ſufficient provision for their journey, from *Lintz* and *Bonne*, by command of the Elector of *Colen*, and from *Monbaimb* by direction of the Duke of *Newburgh*.

Da-

upper Germany. 9

During the treaty with *Hermenstein*, two Imperial Regiments under the command of *Henneberger*, and the Earle of *Dohna*, were sent against *Selingenfass*, furnished from *Frankford*, with two peeces of Ordnance, Powder, Lead, a hundred Musquetiers, and two Cannoneers. These forces early in the morning, ^{June 11} began to play upon the City, and after a short battery to assault it. Captaine *Fisher*, who was Commander for *Ramsey*, had three hundred men prepared to entertain them, and in the first assault, with exchange of his own life, for many of theirs, two wherof were men of note, now slain. *The Garrison* repulsed them. The besiegers hearing of the Commanders death, presently renewed the assault, and were received by the besieged so bravely, that againe, with a greater losse they were forced to retire, the number of the slain Imperialists in both these Encounters amounting to the number of above a hundred and seventy men, and now greatly troubled and enraged to be thus beaten off by those ordinary men, who had no director to advise, or command them, brought up their whole body, resolving to carry it at the third attempt, or to die in the enterprize. The presidiaries observing their posture, &c moved with the outcryes of the people, to whom the gesture of the assaylants presented strange objects of terror, hung out the Flag, and desired terms of composition. It was granted, and the Souldiers in conclusion, consenting to depart with unlighted matches, were conducted some part of the way towards *Hanau*, by the Army. The Convoy being returned, some few of them kindled their matches, and with them the fury of the *Cesarean* Cavillary, which returning instantly upon them, put some of them to the sword, forced others to change their colours, and attend the *Garrison* yields upon composition.

The Proceedings of

Roman Eagles, and carried the rest, that would not serve them prisoners to *Babenhausen*. There is no dallying with a victorious enemy; if he lift to quarrell, he can find a cause or make one. Nor is it any point of politic in a Conquerour, so use the vanquished with extremity.

Though they be unable to avenge themselves, they may perhaps have Allies which are both sensible of their injuries, and able to repay them. The hard usage of his souldiours, so incensed their Colonell, that hee vowed quittance, and instantly sending out severall parties, fetcht in a number of great cattell from the Territories of *Mentz* and *Wertzburg*, to enrich his own City with victuals, and impoverish them, in respect of the hard measure done to his souldiours by the *Cesarean* horse-men, and the liberties of *Frankford*, for assisting them with souldiers and Ammunition in their late Expedition.

John de Werb upon the composition with the *French* at *Hermanstein*, sent the Avant-guard of his Army before to block up *Hanaw*, threatening the City to come with the mayn body of his Army, and engirt it round. But those forces were sodainly called back, a piece of more difficulty was designd for him, nor was he alone with his own Regiments able to undertake it. An hideous tempest was rayled in *Burgundy*, and now began to approch the *Rhine*, *D. Bernhard* loaden with the spoyls, of the *Lorrainer*, was comming that way with his victorious Armes, and the *Bavarian* assisted with the *Sperenterish* and *Salish* Regiments, and the *Crabats* under *Iolandy*, was appointed to oppose him; and away he marched towards *Basil*, to meet with his own associates, and oppole the *French* forces under the *Almayn* Dukes command, but the successe must be referred to its proper place. *Ramsey's History*, who all this while had lived like a free Prince, in the midst of his professed

Ene-

But is detailed upon breach of conditions.

Ramsey pillageth the enemies Country.

upper Germany.

II

Enemies, and left not his charge at last as by enforcement, but voluntarily, with the consent, and approbation, and for the use of the Princes for whom hee kept it, and with profit and honour to himselfe, maugre the malice of his Enemies, must now berecorded.

Our English-Scottis Colonell, by the departure of the *Bavarians*, having got a little time of breathing, was not idle, but spent the few dayes of respite, he had in repayring the fortifications, revictualling the City, & abating the power of his ill affected neighbours. About ^{Provideith for} *June* the twentieth, old stile, the fields being white ^{a siege.} with Corn, hee sent forth such harvest-men as could manage their Armes, as well as the Sickle, and reaping where he never sowed, brought in good store of corne into the common Granary. *June* the fourre and twentieth, another party being abroad, met with some Waggon of *Frankford* loaden with materials for building of a Sconce to impeach the City under his command, & guarded with seven Musquetiers, beat the souldiours, broke their Muskets, sent back the hot-shots, and took away thirteen fair draught-horses, and carried them into the City. It was time that hee should look about him, a new Army was rayled sodainly against him, the Elector of *Menz*, the Bishop of *Wertzburg*, and the Imperiall City of *Frankford*, joyned their forces together, under the Baron of *Metternich*, and resolved to compell him to yield and surrender the City. But the fire burns hottest in coldest weather ; and their Armies environing him, made his courage more active. They could not pin him up so straitly, but that he found a way ^{Is blockt up in} *Haw.* free for him at pleasure, to sally forth for the endamaging of the Army. Two days amongst the rest are most remarkable, *July* 1^o, upon which, he broke into the Generals own Quarter, flue above a hundred horse, and brought as many prisoners into the City, and *July* 27,

old stile, they broke out as far as *Rospat*, cut off many of the *Casareans*, and carried away twenty horses. In the midst of these turmoyles, an unexpected peace was wrought for this City. The Earle of *Hanaw*, who had been under the Imperiall Band, and was proscribed amongst other Euangelicall Princes by the *Triumvirate at Prague*, being entertained at the *Hage*, by the United States, whither he fled as to a Sanctuary, from the fury of *Ferdinand the Second late Emperour*, by the mediation of friends in the Court at *Vienna*, had then happily made his peace with the now King of *Hungary*, & was re-admitted by him to his Earldome. Himselue being then sick, sent an *adviso* thereof to the Christian King, who had formerly relieved him in his extremity, and lately during the time of his sicknesse at the instance, and upon the intercession of the States, sent him 200000 Florins, desiring his Majesties consent for his peaceable enjoying his ancient possessions, and his Letters to *Ramsey* for the relinquishing of the City, and resigning it to the Earles use. The King granted his suite, and gave order to *Ramsey* to restore the place, but with a proviso of satisfaction for his care in the conservation of it, and assurance of all this being brought to the Colonell about the end of *July*, with order, and Letters Patents from the Earle, directed to his Brother in Law, the Count of *Solms Lawbach*, to administer the Government during the Earls absence, the old Governour made a cessation of Arms, with the assyegers, with declaration of the cause, for a time of conference about the sum, which hee expected as a requitall of the offices hee had done that City, and they as willing to be rid of one, who with a small power, had often pillaged their Territories, as desirous after the mischiefs of War, to have a glimpse of the much desired rayes of peace, not only willingly condescended therunto, but when the Colonell

The Earle of
Hanaw makes
his peace with
the King of
Hungary.

lonell had sent his Agents to the Eector of Adense¹, to treat about his satisfaction, the Frank forders sent theirs ^{Ransye resignes} also to the same effect, and the Marquesse of Darmstar², who had then made a truce with the Colonell, interpo-^{his governmēt upon honora-ble terms.} sed himselfe, as an umpire, or at least mediatour in that negotiation. Some time was spent, as it is ordinary in matters of such nature, about the summe to be paid, and the persons from whom it was to be expected; yet in the end by the earnest solicitation of the Marquesse, both were agreed on, and 5 000 Rix Dollers were ap- pointed the Commander, from the Megantins, the Bi- shop of Wirtzburg, and the Imperiall City of Frank- fford (the summe in our English account is 15 000 pound sterlē) and the Commander resigned his authority, to the Count of Solms Lawbach, with conditions to stay in Hanaw as a private man, till the money was paid in, and then to have a safe conduct to the Swedish Army, or to what other place himselfe upon more delibera- tion would nominate for his safetie.

*Nunc est bibendum: nunc pede libero
Pulsanda tellus: —*

The Wateranians were now all in jollitie by ^{Ransye} resignation; they feared no future unhappinesse, and Strange prodi-
gues. Strange prodigies.
the memory of all former calamities was almost ex-
tinguished, when suddenly the hearts of the superstitious people were daunted by strange prodigies (yet not strange to that Nation, no yeer since the war first com- menced, being barren of such portents) the water at Weymar again being turned to bloud, a strange Worm in the shape of a man with perfect lineaments, and a golden Crown upon his head, being found in a Sallad at an Herb-womans shop at Coblenz, and (which if not prestigious) was most terrible, a Woman appear-
ing

ring in a mourning habit, in Saint Stephens the Cathedral Church-yard at Vienna. Inne ¹²₁₃, which with an accent of sorrow, as they write from thence having from 11 to 12 at night yelled out woe unto you, woe unto you, often repeating those words, and nothing else, the Bells without the helpe of man rung sodainly to the great affrightment of the people, which descended upon the omen, doubting such horrid consequents would ensue it, as presented themselves to their several fancies.

Now began a new time of trouble, fire and sword raging in many parts of the Empire, not only causally, but by the arbitrement, and wile of such as used that devouring element to the damage of thole with whom they were at enmity. The Duke of Bavaria had some losse at Munchen causally. Inne ¹²₁₃, at the entertainment of the Extraordinary Embassador for the King of Denmark, the Count of Peniz being then arrived at the Bavarian Court, to shew his magnificence, the Duke would have the night to emulate the day.

Part of the D.
of *Bavaria* his
Palace at
Munchen burnt
causally.

— atque ex Cyclo diurno,
Nocturnus tunc Arguerat —

strange fire-works were deviled, and used, but one of the Squibs fell unhappily upon the Tennis Court adjoyning to the Palace, and burnt it to ashes, and thence ranging to the Princes stables burnt them downe with the horses in them, & had done more mischief, had not the people pleyed their hands, & falm close to their water works. A turret of the Dukes place, his jewel-houise, wherin bin rarities of great value, were referred, was suddenly on a flame, but there the people, with much ado extinguished it, & with that determined their feare; the Duke could not be unsensible of some losse by that accident; yet his losse else-where was greater, another of his Castles named *Lichtenberg*, neer *Landsberg*, about three weeks before was set on fire by lightning, and

and in three days all which time the raging *Vulcan* could not be appeased, was made an heap of rubbish. *The Castle of Liebenburg*: But these private and particular accidents were nothing to the common terrors abroad, in *Hessenland*, *Alsatia*, *Misnia*, and other places of the Empire. The Card. *Infant* began to be oppressed in the *Netherlands* by *French* Armies in *Artois*, and *Haynault*, & the States forces in *Brabant*, and for his relief *Piccolomini* with his Regiments, was called down to *Hennegon*. Duke *Bernhard* with his *Almayns*, and the *French* forces were come by this time as farre as *Montbeliard* toward the *Rhone*, and *Isolany* first, and *Forgatz* after him with their *Brabants*, the first with fourteen, and the last with eleven Regiments were sent to assist *John de Werth* against him, the high-ways were filled with bands of men, and whilst these men of Armes were upon their march, the Cities by which they were to passe, though they had no reason to feare, or suspect any injury by such as were their Confederates, durst not be too confident. *Coton* especially, which was neere the rode of these passengers, where the Magistrate mustered up 2000 men, and added them to the old Train-band to have them in a readinesse upon all occasions.

The *Almayne* Duke of *Saxon Weymar*, whose brave exploits in the *French* County, must be referred to their proper head, about the midst of *Inno* dividing his Army for the speedier execution of his designes sent *Hal-lier* with the one part, by the way of *Porrentruy* towards *Alsatia*, with an injunction to meet him at *Browstat* neer *Mulhausen* the first of *July* new stile, the day and place designed for the common Rendezvous, and himselfe followed by the way of *Danne*, whither before, with an able Convoy, hee had sent two Wag-gons laden with money for payment of his Army. Neither of them failed in the least circumstance, and both

*D. Bernb. of
Sax. Weymar at
Browstat.*

mec-

meeting at the time and place appointed a Counsell o
Warre was called , and according to the conclusion
there resolved of some few days after , the Lieutenant
Generall marched towards *Basil* , with one part of the
Army to conferre with the Magistrate there about the
present occasions , and his Highnesse having stayed a
while in the Campe , with *Manicampe* the Field-mar-
shall, and Lieutenant Goverour Generall for the King
in *Alsatia* , and particularly Commander of *Colmar* ,
who came to visit him , and tender him his service : put
forward Iuly 15. to besiege *Ensisheim* , a town of conse-
quence , and the Parliamentary seat of *Alsatia* , where
he gave order to the *Rhinegrave* , his Lieutenant Gene-
rall of the Cavalry to assault it , and departed thence
with *Manicampe* to *Colmar* , to advise with him for the
passing of his Army over the river . To this end the next
morrow , he drew out six Companies of *Mulquetiers* ,
commanded them to march night and day directly to-
wards *Benefis* , and himselfe the 15. attended with
Manicampe , who carried with him five hundred old
French Souldiers , drawn out of the Garrisons of *Col-
mar* , *Schlestat* , and *Guemar* , and his own company of
light-horse followed them , and found there certaine
Boats laid upon the carriages made ready for his ser-
vice , by *Moquell* the Goverour resident for the Crown
of *Sweden* there . Here another Counsell of Warre was
called for prosecution of the Dukes designe , and the
Commanders differing in their particular opinions , (it
not being disputed what was to be done , but how) ac-
cording to their severall intelligences of the posture , &
gesture of the Enemy , the Duke commanded the valiant
Schenbeck (the Colonell who had formerly so bravely
defended *Cazel-oultre* , with three hundred men , forty
waggons , and forty small Boats to attempt the passage .
His valiant heart could not disobey , though in proba-
bility

Adviseth with
his Counsell
of Warre for
passage over
the Rhine.

bility those vessels of so little bulk could be of as little
avayle for the transporting of an Army. The Coloneill
had no sooner put his hand to work, but good fortune
(seldome a foe to an hardy man) furnished him with
what he wanted. Three great Bottoms loaden with
Merchants goods, were tugging up the stremme from
Strauburg to Basil, thole he seized of, and with them He passeth the
River.

Duke had speedy intelligence of his good successe, and
posting thither, found the vessels there at his arrivall, &
entering into them, with the Marquesse of *Dourlach*, the
Dukes of *Wirtemberg, Manicampe*, and other Commanders
passed over to the other side : his Army being con-
ducted after him, in the small vessels which were brought
from *Benefeldt*, and some others which came downe
the small Cut, which runneth from *Schlestat* into the
Eltzer, and were so brought into the *Rhine* for that
service.

An happy beginning it was, and almost beyond the
Dukes expectation, but *Commencement n'est pas fuséé*,
as it is in the *French Proverbe*, it is not the first Scene,
but the last Act that deserves a *plandise*; now began the
busie season, and to come off well, or goe forward suc-
cessively, was the Generals mayn intention. Hee had
with him but a part of his Army, was landed in the E-
nemmes Country, was not ignorant of the preparations
against him, and as it behoved him for his better safety,
he was bound to fortifie his Campe, & to have a strong
place of returyng upon occasion. He provided for both,
entrenching himself till his forces could come in, and
fortifying a small Isle made by the *Eltzer* and the *Rhine*, Is four times
for his retirement. The Baron of *Werth* not willing to
give him a breathing time, soure severall times assulted
him with the strength of his Army, which consisting at
the first of 4000 horse, and as many foot, was then
John de Werth, &
is still v.ctorious,

engrossed with three Companies of horse by *Rhinacker* Governor of *Brißack*, but was still repulsed with losse, and in the end forced to *Offenbach*, with the losse of above 1000 men in these Encounters, 500 dead cor-pies being found dead upon the place, and many horse-men, carrying away their dead Comrades behinde them, and all the Officers of one whole Regiment slain except one Corporall, and the Duke with the losse of 130 men got a happy victory.

The *Rhinegrave* in the mean time was as successfull-ly employed at *Ensisheim*, his Ordnance having made a breach on the one side his forces, broke down the Bar-ricadoes, and the defendants retiring at the unexpected fight, and flying into the City, the assengers followed them pell-mell, entred the City, and slew as many as they found in Armes, some saved themselves from the fury by taking the Castle, yet they surrendered, *August* the fift, new stile, upon discretion with sparing their lives, the Officers were made prisoners, and the rest came to serve under Duke *Bernhards* Colours.

Ensisheim taken
by D. *Bernhard*.

Haller spassage
over the *Rhine*.

Duke *Haller* being come to the Territory of *Basil*, foreflowed no time, for dispatch of his businesse, but sent to the Magistrate, and his assistants in the admini-stration of that State. Immediately desirring them to per-mit his Army to crosse the *Rhine* by their Bridge, and for his mony to supply his souldiers with things necess-ary, promising to passe quietly, without offering any of-fence to their Friends, and directly without turning to the right hand, or the left, urging withall the covenant of Alliance betwixt the King his Master and the *Hel-vetian, Cantons*, of whom that City was one, without infringement wherof, they could not but condescend to his iult, and fair propositions. It was disputed a while in the State-house what was to be done, many ob-jections interposing themselves betwixt their assent, and

and his desire, yet in the end his last request was granted, great store of Bisket was baked there for his Army, the meate being his owne, and brought out of Burgundy, and he marched away to Rhinaw, to conjoyn with his Generall the Duke of Weymar, who had laid a bridge of Boats there, and caused the forces under the Rhinegrave, to be transported over three leagues below Strasburg, to the great affrightment of the Country people, who ghesing diversly of the Dukes designe, Some judging his course to be for Swalen, and the Bondes, others for Franconia and Bavaria, no man knowing certainly, which way hee would advance the better sort, with the best of their goods fled towards Bavaria, and the stronger forts to preserve themselves from pillaging.

While these two opposite Armies were incamping, the Bavarians in the Kentzinger Valley, taking up his head-quarter in the Marquilate of Baden, to secure the City of Kentzingeren, upon which hee supposed Duke Bernhard would have an especiall eye, it being one of the Keyes of Brisgow, and an inlet to the Dukedom of Wertemberg, and the Alemay Duke at VVitemweir, till The Governor forces which he had brought with him out of the Count of Hag-^r French County, and 10000 Irish Souldiers, which hee now informed expected daily from France, might come up to him, an occasion presented it selfe to Plessis Foumechon Captain of a Burgundian Regiment, residing then in Hagenau, and Keeper of the Saurne Port, to advance the French affaires about the Rhine, and impeach the Bavarian Commander in his designes. Some Pealants that came thither to Market, informed him, that John de Werth, the better to inable himselfe to oppose Duke Bernhard, had drawn out of the Isle of Cabeausen, an Island upon the Rhine, neer the Village of Troussenon, 600 old Souldiers, and had left 200 men only to keep it. The
D 2
Island

Island though not big, as being but three *English* miles in compass, was of no small importance for the *French* if they could master it; the Forts there serving as so many Blockhouses to secure their free passage to and fro, over the River, and yielding liberty of commerce to the *Haguenois* up and down the *Rhine*, the small stream upon which *Haguenau* is seated, burying his water in that famous Floud point-blank over against that Island; and moved with these arguments, hee discovered his project to *Chalancey*, then prime Commander for the Christian King in that City, desiring him not to slip so fair an opportunity, which if now neglected, might perhaps be long expected, and never attained unto, but to send out some forces instantly, and assault the *Germans*, which were left to guard it, it being more then probable, that now he might easily carry it.

Intends to invade it.

The Commander heard him willingly, and upon his first report, inclined to attempt it, but knowing that there is fraud in Generalities, and fearing that the Pealants either be misinformed, or suborned to seduce him, would yet be better satisfied of the truth of their relation, before hee undertook that expedition. *A Combatant in a single Duell, shewes his skill, dum in arena capit consilium*, if when hee is in the List hee comply to the wards, and foynes of his Enemy; but a Commander in warre ought to be perfectly instructed of the strength, fortifications, and warlike preparations made by the adverse party, before he joynes battell. To clear all doubts hee employed the Relator to treat with the Officer of *Bische*, whose neighbourhood, had procured a kinde of familiarity, with some inferiour officers in the Island; and hee undermining some of acquaintance there brought him a certain intelligence of the number of souldiers left in the Garrison, the Boores speaking only by conjecture, having doubled it, and assur'd him that the *Bavarian* had

Yet seads out to be better in formed of the state thereof.

not

not left above 100 men to guard it. It was enough: the known advantage prompted on the forward French Commander, who yet that hee might not lose the substance by snatching at the shadow, weaken the City undertakes it. committed to his care, and exposeth it to the Enemy, for gaining of the Isle, took out only 100 men, to wit, 80 Musquetiers, and 20 Carabins, which he assigned to severall Leaders for the execution of his designe. But knowing that so small a number, could strike no terror into them which therin equalized him, and had the advantage of a fortified place, hee makes up yet in tale, A stratageme. what he wanted in weight, armes 50 Boyes in white Armour, mounts them upon so many horses, sends two Trumpets before them, and six Drums after them, and follows himself immediatly with the rest of his forces, that as soon as the sight of his approch had disheartned those distroyed men, which being but so few were imployed in foure severall places, he might use his offensive arms against them.

Nothing was omitted by the *Almsyns*, which might have been for their own assecuration: such a storm was expected, and they laboured to prevent it, the wayes were encoimbred with trees layed athwart them, and those so impeached his march, that though hee had so laid his gests, that hee intended to have been upon the Island by peep of day, he could not reach thither, till the Sun was past the South; The redoubt before the Isle, was manned by eight Musquetiers, and they might had Curieth it. not feare surprised them) have mayntained it against his whole band. The two little Forts, the one of the *Ver-temberger*, the other on *Straubburgh* side, and the great one in the navell of the Isle, were proportionably furnished with men, and Ammunition, yet all these were taken almost without blowes, the terrified Souldiers in the redoubt after one discharge of their Muskets, flying

to the lesser Sconces, and the presidiaries there infected with their fellows timorousnesse, hasting thence to the greatest, and all in the end betaking themselves to their heels; the Island was left to the French invadour, who seized upon the Sconces, and found therin 80 Muskets, 500 Pikes, and great store of match, but no powder, the Germans having fired it before they fled; and now that hee might quickly raise a more impregnable Fort, by the love of the Inhabitants, which consisting of 200 Families, had their fields stored with Kine, Muttons, Swine, and the like, he entertains the Islanders, with all courtesie, upon pain of death, forbids the Souldiers to offer them any injury, and with assurance of their reciprocall faith, and holding the place, departs the next day, leaving only *Gavone* a Captain, *Le Compte* his Lieutenant, *Le More* his Ensigne, and the common Souldiers to keepe it, and himselfe with the Gallants which accompanied him in this adventure, returns the day following to *Hagenau*.

Chalancey, by his fair treaty of the Boores, had got a better assurance of their affections, then his forces had of holding the Island. Violence could not winne the love of the Islanders, but Arms might perhaps force the strong holds to the Bavarians subjection, who knowing the value of his losse, in the losse therof, *August 15*, commanded out the Colonell *Werth* with 2000 selected men, chosen out of his whole Army, and forty Trumpets, Kettle, and ordinary Drums to re-invade it, enjoining him not to return without conquest of the Forts, and forbidding him to grant the French any Quarter. The Colonell, to give his Generall an assurance of obedience, and utmost indeavour, though hee could not of the victory, without stay marched on, arrived at the Isle, where finding the two lesser Forts unmaned, he thrust into each of them 200 men, and with the

The Imperia-
lists attempt
to regain it.

the rest marched in Battaille array towards the midſt of the *Petite Island*. The *French* were not ſtrong enough to meet him in *Campain*, it was honour enough for them, to hold, if they could, poſſeſſion of the greater Fort. Thence they would not be perfwaded to part, and the Colonell attempted therfore to constrain them. Six hundred men were ſodainly drawn out to affault the Port thereof, who having quickly made themſelves maſters of the Half-moon, which defended it, applyed the ſcaling ladders to the Bastion, and mounted up ſo nimblly, that two of the hardieſt, and forwarder of them were ſlain at the top therof, by the *French* Defendants, who now beſtirring their hands repulſed the reſt ſo valiantly, that thirty six of the affaylants fell down dead into the Moat, and this ill ſuccesse cauſed the firſt aduenturers to retire; but this did nothing abate the courage of their Colonell, who thinking to weary out the Defendants, whose ſmall number, as he deemeed, would not be able to hold out many affaults, againſt his fresh ſupplyes, renewed the attempt, and that fayling, the *Germans* finding then as course entertainment as they had done formerly, he affayed it the third, fourth, and fifth time, ſtill more furiously, but more unhappyly, haſing at theſe ſeveral times, left ſome of his men priſoners to the *French*, amongſt which were two Captains, wheroſ one died of his wounds within two houres after, and the other desperatly hurt, and one Enſigne, who had both his thighes broken, two hundred and fifteen men ſlain out-right, four hundred wounded, & in the end, ſeeing all his endeavour unavayable, in a disorderly flight poſted towards the Dukedom of *Wertemberge*, being purſued by *Garane*, who though toyed with his former ſervice, followed the Reer lo cloſe, that he cauſed them to imbarke themſelves ſo conuictedly, that the Bottom was overturned in the *Rhine*,

Are repulſed
with loſſe.

The effects of
the victory.

and

and many of them drowned , whose number may be gheffed at by the hats which were about threescore, found the next morning in the River,

This stake was drawn by the bie , Duke Bernard nevertheless still put on for the Mayn . His designe was of a higher strein , and though this little piece of land upon the Rhine , was of some value , yet he tugged hard for a better prize , nor was it to be atchieved otherwise . Drusenheim a place of strength upon the Rhine , he had taken by assault , and John de Werth thinking to regain it by Anflat , came before it unexpectedly of a sodaine with his Army , but the fortune of Warre not favouring him , he was beaten back with the losse of six or seven hundred men , and forced to look backward towards Wertenberge , whither the Duke taking advantage of the Bavarians , rising from his fortified Entrenchments , was hastily advancing .

*Drusenheim ta.
ken by Duke
Bernard. is re-at-
tempted by J.
de Werth, but
vainly.*

○

*D. Bern. desi-
rous to try the
fortune of a
battle ,*

Sends out a
forlorn hope .

Both parties began then to shew their Master-pieces . The Duke of Saxon Weymar , August 15, desirous to try the fortune of a Battell with the Bavarian Generall , as resolved either to advance victoriouly , or entombe himself in an honorable Sepulchre , sent out a Ritmaster with fifty horse (as the French relate it) eighty (as the report is delivered from Bruxels) to descry the number , and posture of his Enemies Army , which falling un-advisedly upon an Ambulcado , which the Baron of Werth had laid , consisting of two Regiments of Dra- gons , and three of Cuirassiers , seven of his louldiers , (as the French Discoverer expresseth it) were slain outright , and the rest made prisoners of warre ; or (as the Dutch hath it) sixty of them were made prisoners , and twenty returned back to the Camp . It is not worth the while to contend of the number , they that speak most favourably conclude the Bavarian to have gotten thereby a good omen of victory . Yet this fair beginning

as we may judge by the consequents, was not *fortuna*
munus, but *infidie*, no demonstrative argument of a pro- That lost I. de
 pitious fortune afterwards, but a trick of a cheating Werth hoping
 Curtizan, by dalliance leading her fondling to destruc- of victory
 tion. His Highnesse had speedy notice of the *Perdus* leaves his
 misfortune, and assoon sent out the Regiments under trenches.
Rosa, and *Culensbach* to skirmish with the *Bavarians*, D. Berab, en-
 himself in the mean time drawing out, and following countreth and
 them, with a Squadron of horse, and meaning to put on repelleth him,
 to a bataile. The Colonels performed their office care-
 fully, and the Duke seconded them valiantly, fighting a
 time doubtfully, till in the end either fearening, or tru-
 ly enforced (this particular is related diversly) in an or-
 derly retreat, nor absolutely flying, nor fighting, he
 returned to his Camp, being all the while charged upon
 hotly by the *Bavarian*, who by this more then pen wa-
 ded of that victory, pursued him to his very Trenches.
 But the day was not yet wonne. The Campe made ready
 the Canon, and the Gunners played with the Arti-
 lery, upon the *Bavarian* Army, which perceiving its
 error, and into what a precipice of mishap it was fallen,
 retired again to its Fortifications, being pursued by the
 Duke who had another Squadron of horse in readiness
 to second him, and cut off five trooops of his horse, and
 forced him back to his Trenches.

One mischay seldom comes alone.

John de Werth was then in want both of Ammunition
 for warre, and provision of meat for his Army; with
 the first he was to be supplied from *Udenhov*, and
 with the last from *Brisack*, yet the last could not be
 brought unto him without a sufficient Convoy. To fur- A Convoy of
 nish his Camp with victuals, Munday, August 1^o, hee
 addressed one of 600 horse towards the named Maga- *John de Werth*
 zine. *defeated by the Rhineyow.*

zine. Notice of this was brought by the Scouts , to the *Rhinegrave*, who with expedition laid an abush on the way , by which these Cavalliers should passe. All washusht, nor was there any appearance of a rub, which might offend the Gallants in their course, when the Avantguard, comming within reach of the *Rhine-graves* Musquets , a volley of shot stirded the first adventurers, and put them to a confusid flight , and so they escaped better then the grosse body of that small Army, which the *Rhinegrave* charged , and discharged upon immediatly, putting some to the sword , and bringing sixty prisoners to Duke *Bernhards* Camp , amongst were two of the *Bavarian* Barons , Pages , which scaped not scot-free , and without wounds in this encounter.

Forgatz, August 13, arrived at the *Bavarian* Camp , with his Regiments of *Crabats*, & the Duke of *Lorrain* was upon the way to joyn with him also, but the news of *Bleterans* stopt his journey , and deprived the *Bavarian* of thole long expected and promised Auxiliaries. Notwithstanding the fire which for some days had been coopt up, in the dark wombe of a thick and foggy cloud, gan now to break out impetuously with thunder and lightning. Duke *Bernhard* by his Bridge of Boats at *Rbinaw*, had conveyed over all his Ordnance beyond the *Rhine*, and appeared daily in the field, as challenging the *Bavarian* to set battell , but his often and many affronts done to the wary Baron not prevayling, he left the major part of his Infantry in a fortified place , and marched, August 13, with his Cavallary directly towards the Castle of *Molberg*, and the Towns of *Ettenheim*, and *Endengen*, places situated betwixt *Wittenweir* , and *Offenburg* , before the last wherof *Johnde Werth*, had his head Quarter, his other Regiments being enquaerted along the *Kenzinger Valley*, because

if he should hap to be hard put to it by the Duke, he intended to retire into the Dukedom of Wirtenberg, D. sunkebe.
siegeth Kentzinger. At Molberg he stood not still, but the same night summoned, and afterward assaulted the Castle, which being taken in the fury, was made so exemplary to the neighbour Cities, that Essenheim, and Endingen, fearing to be made a spoyle to the Conquerour voluntarily submitted and accepted fair terms of composition. The Cities were well stored of provision, and afforded good relief to his Army, which being well refreshed with the viands there found, he sent a strong party out to discover the manner of the Bavarians encamping, which haply met with some troops of Bavarians Cairaffers, whom they fought withall, vanquisht, and brought sixty of them prisoners to the Dukes Army. The Baron for all this stirred not, but keeping close in his Earthy Fortifications, rather watched his own advantage, then ministred occasion of any to his Enemy, and something must be done to make him rise, or remove hee would not. Sundry projects offered themselves to the Dukes consideration, but which was most likely to take effect, though he might conjecture, he could not determine. At last his thoughts were fixed, Kentzingen, the surprisall wherof, must needs intercept all commerce betwixt the City of Bryffack, and the Bavarians Campe, if surrounded by his Forces, he conceived, and was not mistaken in his judgment, would make the Baron move, and thither, Sept. 4. new stile, hee marched with 600 Foot, and drew his Canon.

John de Werth advertised by his Espials of the Dukes designe, followed him presently with part of his own Forces, and 24 Cornets of Crabats, commanded by Isolani to relieve it. The Duke had planted his battery upon an Hill against the City before, but now seeing the Bavarian at his back, turned them from the Town

So draweth
the Bavarians to
bataile.

point-blank upon the Army, and *de Werth*, perceiving that if he went forward, he must needs march against the Canons mouths, partly to prevent that hazard, and partly to draw the *Almayne* Duke from his advantage, changed his station, and incamped in a mown-ground, and severed from the Dukes Army, by a great and deep River, only 25 foot broad, but having the banks so highraited, that it could not be passed, but by a bridge of stone, which had joyning to a Mill which the Baron had fized of, and planted there a battery of 10 pieces of Ordnance. What will not the earnest desire of performance, apprehend as easily feasible? The Duke had a longing desire to exchange some blows with the *Bavarian*, and now though he should give him oddes, he conceived he might grapple with him advantageously. This conceit made his Highnesse withdraw from the Hill, and pitch down directly over against the Baron, the River only being betwixt them, though a sunhill guiding his will, moved and prevailed with him, to do it cauteiously, and without exposing his person and forces.

By a stratagem ces to apparent jeopardy. The *Bavarian* seeing his posture, straight bear an alarm, and his Officers partly to shew their readiness to conforme their actions to his directions, but more incited by the looks of the Dukes Souldiers, the true picture of fear, with her staring and distracted looks, trussing up her trinkets, being pourtrayed in their faces, ran when he bad them go to make ready against the united *French* and *German* forces! *The face is not always the mirrour of the heart*, they which judge by the outward appearance, are not seldom mistaken. The Dukes Souldiers were not possidied with any reall fear, but personated disheartned men, and that so well, that for the time no Pantomime could excell them. It was their Generals project, that they should thus counterfeit, and they acted it so the life, though

And obtaines
a victory.

though it cost the lives of many of their adversaries. The *Bavarians* promising themselves a glorious victory, came on cheerfully with their Commander before them, who having brought over the Bridge two Brigades of his Infantry, all *Crabes*, and *Dragoons*, and four Regiments of *Cuirassiers*, his excellencie concluded that enough of his adversaries were within reach of his shot, and willing to engage himself, with too great a number least therby he should make the battaille doubtful, gave the signall to his Army, for charging upon them, which were come over the Bridge, and to hinder the other part of the *Bavarian* forces to follow them. His directions and actions were like those of one birthake signall was no sooner given, but himselfe advanced with his Avant-gard consisting of four Regiments of Horse, and two Regiments of Foot, and charged the *Crabes*, which were in the head of the *Bavarian* Battalions furiously, that they scarce endur'd the first shock, but fled. The *Cuirassiers* stood to it something more stily, they came on twice with a great bravery, but in the end were constrained to follow the *Crabes* over the Bridge in a tumultuary confusion. The Bridge was too narrow to give them a free passage, nor could they well reach it, the way being pestered with men, and horses overthrown: and they which reached it, jostled each other into the torrent, the Baron himselfe, being shoulđred over in that hurly-burly, and was in danger to have been lost, had he not been quickly drawn out of the mud by the care and labour of eight of his own *Cavaliers*. The Duke still pursued them, but the darknesse of the night over-taking him, preserved such as had escaped for the time present from his fury, the next morning he renewes his pursuite, and then overtaking the Reare of the *Bavarian* Army, hee slew and routed 500 of his foot, and three Squadrons of his

Cavallary their Generall who had regained his trenches at *Offenburgh*, not offering to come and assist them. The Duke was there honorably victorious, having slaine above 1000 of the *Bavarian* souldiers, the most of them Cavalliers, with the losse of lesse then 100 of his owne, yet not secure, the Die of warre being subject to severall chances, and for the better managing of the Province which he had undertaken, sent out *September 6* new stile, a strong party againe to dilcover his Enemies actions, which fortunately meeting with 300 *Crabats*, sent abroad by the Baron, to have the like ey upon the Duke, whom they encoutered, slue a 100 of them, & brought 50 prisoners back to their Generall. And here I could wish to conclude this Act, but the Scene was not yet full, at what time the Captives were presented to the Duke, a Trumpet came to his Highnesse from *Forgatz*, croking out this bloody note, that his Master intended not to give any quarter to what prisoner soever he took hereafter, and that already *de facto*, in cold bloud, he had slaine some of the *Almaine* Dukes men, which incited him again to make slaughter of his new prisoners, excepting such only as appertained to another Colonell.

Forgatz his
meslage to D.
Bernb.

And the dire-
full issue.

C H A P. II.

Peace, the benefits wherof have not for many late yeers been sensibly discovered to the *Germans*, was the Generall desire of the people: the Boores which lived by tillage, and feeding of Cattle, hoped that this yeer, the swordes would be turned into Plow-shares, and the Pikes into Shepherds Crooks; the Merchants whose free traffique was stopt by these Military broyls, began to feel poverty comming upon them, more then the armed men against their Enemies, and longed for an open trade, and severall persons according to our humane condition, *qui facile credimus, quod volamus*, upon each slight occasion, gave out that a truce for time of years, if not a certain and firm peace would now be concluded betwixt the Crown of *Sweden*, and its Allies, and the King of *Han-gary*, and his adherents. Two or three days respite from acts of hostility, betwixt the opposite Armies severally encamped at *Torgaw*, and *Meissen* made the Elve Echo to the votes of the common people, about a cessation of Armes, and the conceit of the Earle *Brandestein* his commission to treat with the *Austrian* in *April*, was taken by the vulgar as an undeniable argument of a growing reconciliation, betwixt those high & mighty Princes. But the misery of that Nation, was not yet come

Braudestein a
prisoner at
Dresden.

come to the height, Braudestein was surprised by the Saxon, and stayed, and lastly, close imprisoned at Dresden, with his Lady, whose burden being ready to call for a Midwife for assistance, without prayers or oratory might have got a fairer respect of an Enemy then shee found from the Elector, though shee begd it with an humble language, and that final desistance from employing their offensive arms, betwixt the hosts, was but a preparation to a greater expression of their hostility. Each party, enabling it selfe, with all its might to endanger, and impeach the other.

Banniere, though oppressed with multitudes (the Saxon and Austrian forces doubling his numbers) lost nothing of his spirit, but went on as daringly as ever. A Colossus holds the same dimensions, though placed in a deep pit, and a right valiant man is ever like himself, undaunted though he be surrounded with apparent danger. Hall, Eylenburgh, and the great Scoune before Wittenberge were garrisoned still with Swedes, who were enjoyed by their Generall to defend them against the Saxon and his Allyes; himselfe intending to proceed further in pursuite of his late victories, and to begin, sent out some troops of horse and foot against Oßitz, with instructions, to take it by a soudain Onflat, or if they failed, to return with all speed to the Campe, it being no convenient time for them to abide in the field, the Enemy then growing stronger daily by a new access of severall Armies, not troops, but Armies under severall Commanders, which were upon their march, and scoured the Country about them. The City had in it a Garrison of 500 horse, who being informed by their Scouts, that the Swedes were comming, expected, and prepared for them, yet though by their care they saved the place from surprizall, they could not preserve it from damage, the retiring Swedes chafed to be thus pre-

An assault on
Oßitz fayling,
the suburbs
are fired by
the Swedes.

prevented, fired the Suburbs and the Windmills, burnt them to the ground, and returned.

To have stayed there longer, had been no point of providence, the *Austrian* and *Saxon* Army, was upon their rising from *Meyßen*, *Ghleen* was already in *Tbus-*
ringen, with his Army, and the *Leipzichers* growne
 confident upon these new approaching succours, began
 to send out strong parties to surprize the straggling *Swedish* par-
Swedes, and did it once fortunately at *Bitterfeldt*, where ty surprized
 a 100 *Swedes* which had been plundering and burning
 the Villages therabouts were assaulted by them unex-
 pectedly, and with some slaughter rowted.

A Swedish par-
Swedes, and did it once fortunately at *Bitterfeldt*, where ty surprized
 at *Bitterfeldt*.

Hatzfield, and *Goetz*, were no sooner risen from
Meyßen, but they marched directly towards *Eylen-*
burg on both sides the River of *Mulda*, and their com-
 ming was so formidable to the *Swedish* presidiaries
 there, that all of them, one Captaine, and sixty men on-
 ly excepted, left the City by night, and betook them-
 selves to flight by their cowardize, besides the brand
 of ignominy, which attended it, exposing their lives to
 more danger, then perhaps they had undergone, if they
 had held the place, according to their Generals directi-
 on: their departure being discovered to the *Austrian*
Cómanders, who pursued after them, & made the hind-
 most, whom they overtook, before they could reach
Torgau, pay for their folly, with their lives, and the rest
 finding a frown from their General, for leaving a for-
 tified City, to seeke safety in his Army. The Captaine
 which remayned, with so small an handfull of men to
 keep the City, withdrew into the Castle, whence A noble act of
 though once summoned, he would not out, till he had a *Swedish*
 given the *Eylenburgers* and *Hatzfeldt*, good testimo-
 ny of his loyalty to the Crown of *Sweden*, and enmity
 with the *Saxon*, by casting severall fire-balls into the
 City, and then unable to hold out longer, yielded to the

Eylenburg forsa-
 ken by the
Swedes.

Victors mercy, or fury, who being thus possessed of this City, consulted for the recovery of *Hall*, and the Seance at *Wittenberge* first, and then for conquest of the *Swedish* Army.

Ghleen who was called out of *Westphalia*, and *Hessen*, purposely to assist *Hatzfeldt*, and his Colleagues against the *Swedes*, by the way had an eye at *Erford*, the greatest City in *Thuringen*, taken by *Banniere*, the year last past, and determined to besiege it. The Imperiall Councell of Warre had decreed to recover it, the Elector of *Saxony* ceased not to incite them to it, and though all the Princes and neighbour-States of that great Cittie, foreseeing the inevitable ruine, which attended their own Estates, though they were of the Imperiall party, if that City should be besieged, were earnest suitors to the Elector that it might not be beleaguered, they could not divert him from that resolution, no: not to forbear it for a season, till harvest was over, and they had gotten in the fruits of the ground, upon which the hopes of that Province, almost made desolate by famine then consisted. *Ghleen* therefore authorized by him, and the Imperiall Councell of Warre, being come within a league and half of the City in a Bailiwick, properly belonging to Duke *Bernhard* of *Weymar*, neare the Cloyster of *Isterhansen*, measured out severall quarters to lodge his Army, fortified his Campe with Retrenchments and lines of communication, able to receive 15000 men; made hutes for his louldiers, and had prepared for the siege, when suddenly a Courier came unto him posting from the Elector of *Saxony*, who had changed his mind, not upon the entreaty of his neighbour Princes, but a designe upon the *Swedes* in *Misnia*, with order to the Baron to rise from thence, and with a speedy march to halle to *Eylenburg*. *Banniere* whose provident eye was not fixt only upon his own Campe

Erford besieged
by *Ghleen*.

The siege
suddenly ray-
sed.

at Torgau, but looked after his Confederates in all places, had notice of Gbleens designe, and to relieve the City, drew out of his Army five Regiments of Horle, and a 1000 Dragoons, committed them and the busines to the care of the Generall Lefse, who brought them as farre as Eifelben, but there being certified, that Gbleen had raised his siege, and was gone towards Saxony, stayed his journey, and matched after them to observe their posture and intention.

The Baron being joyned with the other Imperiall Commanders, the designe against the great Fort at Wittenberge, was first put into execution. The Fort was guarded by 400 men, who for a time defended themselves bravely, spent divers shot upon the Campe, made out sundry sallies, & omitted nothing that could be expected from besieged resolute men. But the Imperiall Army, which was before it, with its ful strength, and the Saxon-vitzdumb, who commanded in the City, returning 20 Canonadoes upon the Fort for one, so battered it, that May 1st, the Garrison was brought to capitulate^s, and upon condition to depart with baggage, and armes: about 10 in the Evening, they marched out, yet the common men were constrained to take service under Hatzfeld, and the Officers only were dismissed. Colonell Osterling who commanded there for the Swede, and was a native of Hall, being carried as a prisoner to Dresden. The Sconce was no sooner surrendered, but a Swedish Musquetier came with tydings of succours from his Generali to the late Gouvernour, the purport wherof was, that 10 Squadrons of horse by Land, and five ships loaden with Musquetiers by water, were come to relieve him, and come indeed they did, though too late to that service, yet time enough to embroyle the Imperialists in a new adventure. The Imperiall Generall had notice of th[i] comming, and pre-

The Sconce at
Wittenberg.

Besieged and
taken by the
Imper.

pared to receive them, he knew they were come to the black *Elster*, planted eight Ordnances against them upon the *Elbe*, kindled great fires along the way which they were to passe, the better to discover them, commanded Lieutenant Colonell *Wache* to expect them in the field, and sent out strong parties to succour him, yet fayling in one particular circumstance, either of intelligence or direction, this Avantguard thus sent out, was no better then a forlorn hope, though they escaped with out that losse to which their Generall confessed afterwards they had been exposed, upon his better information. The *Swedes* march was not like that of an Enemy but a Friend, they met the Imperialists, and saluted them by the names of fellows in Armes, Friends & Comeradoes, protest themselves to be *Saxons*, that they came to tender their respects to the Imperiall Generall to congratulate his good fortune at *Eylenburg*, and to assist him against the *Swedes*, (the Enemies of their Prince and Country) at *Wittemberge*, and with these oily words having deluded the first watch, surprized them suddainly, and went on in confidence of this auspicious beginning. But *Omnia in se redunt*, *fideam personam nemo potest ferre diu*, though this *fucus* served them as a *Gyges* ring to make them invisible to the first, the second watch discovered them, but they giving notice to *Wache* by discharging their Musquets of the *Swedes* approaching, advertized the *Swedes* also to make a fair retreat, as they did, and so escaped the trap which was laid for them.

Wittemberge Sconce was lost, yet *Banniere* neither lost his judgment, credit, or fortunes therby. He accounted it but as a piece of Copper (for besides the place, which he had made use enough of, for impoverishing the *Saxons* subjects about it, he lost there but eight Ensignes and three peeces of Ordnance) and got a piece of

of Goldfor it, a convoy of wine, and other provision was sent from *Dresden* to *Hatzfelds Army*, that hee surprized, put the Guard to the sword, and retained the store. It had been a good purchase if hee had wanted it, but his wants were supplyed otherwise, and that more abundantly and more gloriously. *Lucka* a Citie of note in the lower *Lusatia*, the Magazine of that Province was about the same time surrendred to the Field-marshall *Lesle*, and the Generall *Pfälz*, whom his Excellency had sent thither to make provision for his Army, and there they being furnished with more then the whole *Swedish* Campe could well spend in three moneths, besides what they got in the Villages, and divers other Market Townes which they pillaged and spoyled, and then returned loaden with the spoyles of their Enemies.

A convoy of provision surprized by *Banniere*.

Lucka surrendred to *Lesle*.

A well regulated fortune, crowned him with happy successse, in another Enterprize, *Inne* ^{to} *Meurer* Lieutenant Colonell to *Steintz*, lying as the Gouvernour of the Saxon presidiaries in *Meyßen*, the Metropolis of *Misnia*, sent certain Companies of his own Foot-regiments with thirty Waggons abroad on forraging. *Banniere* who earst had a designe upon the place, was then casually abroad with 3000 Horse, 600 Musqueters, and 200 *Dragoons*, and attended with this retinew, lighted upon thole Saxon purveyors, enclosed them with his Army, and put them all to the sword, not leaving one to carry news of his fellows misfortune. This done, hee arrayeth some of his fouldiers in their clothes, and then loading the carriages with hay and corn, covered some other of his men, and their arms therwith, causing the metamorphosed people to drive the Waggons to the City. Their disguises deceiving the *Corps du guard* which kept the gate, the port was opened, and the Carters and their loads let in. It

Meyßen surprized by *Bannier* by a stratagem

was not required, that the imposture should be long concealed, nor was it, the Actors exprest themselves to the Guard, and the Inhabitants neer the gate in bloudy characters; they which lurked under the coverlets of hay, discovered themselves, and with their swords imprinted their minds in the flesh of the Warders, mayntayning the Gate, till *Banniere*, who attended close after them, came in with his Cavallary, and six peeces of Canon, who by this device (not unlike the Turf-boat at *Breda*, Anno 1590) made himself master of the City, putting all to the sword, some few only excepted, which saved themselves in the great Church of *humb*, and Castle with *Mewre* the Gouvernour.

Banniere left not thus, but prosecuting his new achievement, began to batter the Castle with his Canon, and thundred upon it, by the space of two houres, and then hearing, that the Imperiall succors were marching against him, discreetly considering, that it was rashnes, not valour to stake his honour upon unequall termes, or hazard the spoyls he had gotten there, which amounted to the moiety of what he had gotten before at *Luska*, marched back to his Campe, more comforting his soldiers, with sight of his presence, upon whose well being, the well being of the Army consisted, then his waggons loaden with viands, though the last could not be unwelcome, being the true restaurative of dejected spirits in time of need.

The Sun and the *Swedes* glory seemed at once to be both in the Summer Solstice, the Planet was then looked upon by the Northern Nations, with admiration, the long days which he brought and short nights, made some ignorant people, which knew no other, apprehend it for a Deity, but soon afterwards declined Southward, and changed the length of light, and the season; and perhaps the darknesse of the night hapning by its

an-

annual retreat, might teach them reason : the Swede was by this successe grown terrible to the Commons of the Empire, some accounted him as an authorized executioner of divine justice, upon the Saxon, whose juggling dealing had brought this misery upon his Duke-dome ; others perceiving the Imperialists growing in strength, and seeing the Swede ingaged, though disadvantageously, conjectured that all this was but a cloud, which might easily be dispersed or dissolved by the Swedish Sunne ; others concluded, (and here rightly) that his fortunes were then declining, and (yet but conjecturally) that he being so long acquainted with the extrems frosts of the frozen Islands, and surviving them, a good winter souldier, good because hardy, would recover all, and return with the Sunne, when the Planet had reached his Winter station ; and retire he did, but whether with a mind and power of returning future time may, this History cannot discover.

The King of Hungary was certified in the interim of the Swedes proceedings, and how the Dukedom of Saxony, being almost laid desolate by their invasion, his own Dominions, which were by him challenged as an inheritance, and suffered to passe with that title, by the Triumvirall Treaty at Prague, the Kingdome of Bohemia, and Dukedom of Moravia, were like to be ruined by the same Enemies, if more Forces were not raised, and employed with all haste to oppose them. The news interrupted his repose in Austria, where he stayed after his progresse towards Gratz, whitherward he went to conduct his mother the Empresse and Widow Dowager of his Father, and removed his Court from Vienna to Prague, he having assigned that royll Citie, as a place of meeting with the Electors of Saxony and Brandenburg, to advise with them and his Councell of warre for a timely and speedy course to be taken against the

The King of
Hungary at
Prague.

Swedes,

In danger to
have bin mur-
dered by a
traytour.

Swedes, who notwithstanding the powers of two great Armies were already employed against them, though they went not on victorioufly, were as yet no losers. And here, whilst hee was taking care for the preseruation of his new Confederates estates, his owne life was endangered, not by an open Enemy, but the Diabolicall practice of a murthering assassinat, an *Italian Bandito*, who armed with pistol and sword, had crept secretly into the Kings lodgings where hee was apprehended, with thole instruments of death about him, and after severall tortures, many of which he indured with a kind of Stoicall unsensiblenesse, in the end confessing, that an old woman had given him a draught, which he no sooner took, but his farsey was troubled with horrid conceits of murther, and the delusion wrought so powerfully, that he found no rest till he had undertaken that execrable course for murdering his Majesty, upon which he was sent to *Vienna*, to be proceeded against juridically.

Heaven abhorres treason, and will not suffer those miscreants to thrive; nor doth the murder of a private man ever escape the divine justice, though mans justice perhaps may not punish it. The Generall *Gallas*, attending the King at *Prague*, his Majesty being gone to *Brandys* on hunting, made a Feast for the Commanders, which attended at *Prague* to know the Kings pleasure, and receive instructions from him, and amongst the rest invited *Gordon, Leslie, Anderson*, and some other of the assassinates, whose hands were dipped in the bloud of *Wallenstein* at *Egra*: Their hearts being warmed with wine and stomacks well filled with meat, the grinders being wearied, their tongues began to walke, the table-talke was of *Wallenstein*, and his fatall end, where *Gordon, Leslie, and Anderson*, as proud of that action, ascribing the glory of it to themselves, after they had well drunk,

*Gordon slain,
Leslie & Ander-
son dangerously
wounded at a
Feast.*

Cato

upper Germany.

41

Gallas and *Gordon* first fell to words, and afterwards to blows, and in the conflict the servants of the Generall comming in, *Gordon* was slain outright, (as is written) and parts being taken, *Lesle* was mortally wounded, and *Anderson* hurt in two severall places, the people ascribing all this to the justice of Heaven, the wildome wherof had sodisposed of each particular circumstance, that the end of the assassines did quadrate with their wicked act, against their late Generall to whom they had given an Oath of allegiance and fidelity, they which had slain him at a feast, perishing by the sword at a feast in the same Territory.

It was no fealon for the King to proceed in the way of legall justice against those military men, by whose commotion, this effusion of bloud was caused, he had need of their service, both in counsell and action : The Electors though often sent to, nor did, nor could attend him, and *Gallas*, *Picalemuni*, and the Marquessie de *Grana*, were used both for advise and prolequition of the conclusions in the consultation. *Gallas* was with all speed, to return to the Rhine, and Dukedom of *Vittenberge*, to fetch up his eight Regiments, which had wintered there, and to adde those forces to thole under *Hatzfeld* and *Gooss*, and the *Saxons* in *Misnia*, to the end that with this great army, wherof hee was made Generalissimo, *Bambers* might be blocked up in his Fortifications at *Torgau*.

The King of Hungary consults with *Gallas*, *Picalemuni*, and *de Grana*.

Gallas made Generalissimo of the Imperiall army.

The Generalissimo winged with desire of atchieving a new conquest, mounted presently on *Hortebaeke*, pleyd his spurs more then his raine, and recurred into *Misnia* with his auxiliaries, as speedily as could be hoped. The Confederate Imperiall and Saxon Armies had prepared the way before his coming, it now remayned for him only to polish the work, which they had already labored. *Pomica* the Gouvernour in *Hall* for the

G

Erg

Elector, and the Garrison of Wittenberge undertooke the siege of the Fort Moritzburg at Halt, and that being undertaken, there was no impediment there to hinder him. Furstemborg with 3000 Crabs attending him, lay higher upon the Elve to stay the Swede from breaking out that way : the Ship-bridge which lay before Wittenberge over the Elve, was presently after the sur-
gery of the great Sconce, removed higher to Pretch, though not without strong opposition : Banniere with his Ordnance so playing upon it, that hee sunk a great ship in the day time, and the Imperiall Army being forced to repair that losse in the night, they did it to effectually, that the next day, the Infantry passed the Elve by the bridge whilst the Cavalry did the like by a Ford, they lay encamped from Pretch, as farre as Leichtenberge, within a league of Torgow the Swede was already blockt up, and there wanted nothing but prosecution of what was so happily begun. And now

Layoneth to
take Banniere
at Torgow.

*Pendens cum summa cæsaream derupe videbant,
Casusram sperant : decipit illa canes.*

The Northern Rat, which like that of Egypt, had shot himselfe through the jaws of the Crocodile into his bowels, and there torn the entrails of Germany, was concluded to be caught in a trap, which could not be avoided ; the supposed captives and their ransomes were staked, and played for upon the Drum heads. The Alwayn Armies were dividing the spoyles, of which they had not got possession, but with a successe, nor alio-
getherainlike that of Sisera in his mothers expectation, dividing the prey of the Host of Izak, the Swede neither flying, nor fighting against them, but playing with them, and in a wise mediocrity deluding their hopes.

(Lx-

(Ludere cum licet, currere pigritia est)

Keeping his Fortifications which they durst not attempt, till constrained for want of forrage, for his horie the chief strength of his Army, when his head as full of policy, as his heart was of valour, found out the means for his safe retreat, which in fine he put in practice and performed not without victory. It is related thus: *Banniere*, who in April had possessed himselfe of the Cittie, soon after caused all the Burghesses and inhabitants that he might weaken their hands and disable them from taking armes against him, to bring their armes to the Guild-hall, or State-house; and afterwards having thus subjected them to his will, extracted from them severall summes of mony 12000 Rix-dollars, to spare the City from pillage, 48000 Rix-dollars to maintain his retrants and other monies upon severall occasions, and in the end determining to leave the place, gave the wealth thereot as a spoyle to his souldiers, who spared not to load themselves with the baggage they had thus gained. But what availed this largesse? what could the goods thus gotten profit them, which had not assurance to hold them? *Banniere* provides for all, and though all wayes for his escape were intercepted, *Mazrasni* with eight Regiments, keeping the passage at *Landsberg*, *Klitzing* the *Brandenburgis* Chieftaine preoccupating his way by the *Oder*, with 12 of the Electors Regiments, *Danben* the *Saxon* with the *Sax*-on Regiments re-enforced with *Swarzemburghis* Crise bars, cutting off the way into *Thuringen*, whilst *Hansfeld* and *Gosse* blockt him up on the one side of the *Eltze*, and *Gallas* and *Gheens* on the other, by a stratageme he made his way, when his sword could not hew it out, amuzing the Imperiallarmies, with a dexterous finess fist, and then in a wel ordered, and quick march,

Banniere resolv-
ing to dis-
camp from
Torgau

Pillageth the
City.

hasted towards *Wrangell*, that by their united forces, he might be better strengthened against thole swarmes of Enemies. His processe was thus. Two Letters were indited by him, and directed to the Governour of *Erford*, the purport wherof was, that he intended to leave *Torgau*, and come by the way of *Thuringen*, to relieve that City which was daily threatened with a siege, and that done, to advance into *Hessen*, and conjoyn his army with the *Lantgrave*. These notes of instruction, so expressed, as if they had bin resolved of by the Generall Councell of Warre, were sealed up closely, and put into the bellies of a couple of Ducks, and delivered to two Boores, or rather souldiers in the habits of Boores, which were sent out three severall ways, and from sundry quarters of his Campe. His device was hitherto something like that of *Harpagus* in *Insane*, conveying his Epistle to *Cyrus* in the belly of a garbaged Hare; but the severall intentions made them dislike, *Harpagus* used that trick to conceal his papers, *Banners* purpose was to have his come into the hands of the Imperialists, and so disposed his project in each circumstance, that by a counterfeit privacy, he might be thought desirous, to have them passe undiscovered, and by their discovery might bee supposed by the Adversaries to have had his plot prevented, yet took such order with his messengers, that they must needs be surprized by the Imperialists, and their Letters made Patent to each perfunctory inquisitor, thesouldiers, when once apprehended, were taught to fall down, and beg mercy, and before they could be searched, to offer upon conditions of sparing their lives, to reveale that secret with which they were encrusted by their Generall, and did their parts so well, that the over-credulous Imperiall Commanders marched presently with the greatest part

Puts it in practice, deludes
the Generalis.

of
battle.

of their Army towards Thuringen, thinking to entrap the Swede at his passage over Sala.

Divers probable reasons induced the Imperiall Commanders to undertake that course, they knew him well fortified, and victualled where he lay, that it was vaine to attempt to raise him by force, that no victory could be expected there, but by attending upon time, that by long continuance they should spend themselves, sicknes beginning to be rife in their own Campe, and therfore such an opportunity offering it selfe to put a finall period to this long warre, by a generall overthrow given the Swede at one blow, they resolyed not to slip it, yet the last conclusion being grounded upon false premisises, they failed in all, and lost the bird, which they had in their hands, to take him again in a lime bush where he neither did, nor meant to pearch. The Swede having thus fortunately set the wheels of his project agoing, the more to amuse the Imperialists, and draw them farther off from the Elne, Inne¹⁸, early in the morning dispatched out 4000 horse, out of severall quarters of his Army, as upon designe, with order to take their way towards Eysenburg, and upon descrying the least motion of the Enemy to return. The old Souldiers, who had perfectly learned to obey, followed his directions in all, not varying a tittle from the words of the Commission; and Banniere in the interim first having furnished his Campe with 2000 tuns of Wine and Beere from the Cellars of the Citizens, each Souldier with two commissie or provant loaves, out of the store belonging to the inhabitants, and his Army with pioners drawn out of the City, two out of each Family, with a pretence that he should use them for the enlarging of his Trenches, & strengthening his Fortifications, but with a purpose to entrench himselfe upon the way, if he should hap to be put to it by the Enemy, he made a short Oration to his

Encourageith
his own men.

Souldiers, wherin after he had extolled them generally, for their great fidelity, courage, patience and true affection to the Crown of Sweden, and himself their Generall, knowing that his grosse body consisted of divers Nations, English, Scots, Swedes, and high Germans, he dealt with them severally, as the Macedon did before that fatall battaile with Dariu, with his Army, screwing himself further into their hearts, and kindling their desire with repetition of their former gotten glory and prizes, the remembrance of their acts, the implacable enmity betwixt them and the Cesareans, of his late conquest in Pomerania, the desolation they had brought already upon the Saxons Territory, his hope of advancing farther yet into Germany, of the French friendly auxiliaries, who being already upon their march towards the Empire, were resolved to proceed, and that their proceedings must needs give him breath, and facilitate the way to a future victory, in the end concluding, that now his intent was to bring them into a Country, where after their hard labours and dangerous adventures, they might repose themselves quietly, and get riches enough in a short space, he spake so effectually, that

Vox diversa sonat populorum, est vobis unum.

the leverall Nations and Languages which served under his colours, crowned his Oration with a generall acclamation, testifying their loyalty and readinesse to doe whatsoever hee should please to command them, and the Generall in a short reply, delivered to confirme them in their affection, expressing the tokens of true thankfulness, to their loving respectfull answere, again reattributed to their love, all the glory of his former achievements.

But it was no season to stand upon compliment, his

O.

Oration, and the Souldiers acclamation, was no sooner over, but the same Evening about nine of the clock, he sent his Infantry over the bridge at *Torgau*, with 90 pieces of Artillery, and all his baggage, and the next Morning very early, giving the signall with two Cannons shot to the four Regiments which he had sent abroad to return upon their comming in, which was immediately after hee demolished the greater part of the Mils belonging to the Citie, spoyle all which might be usefull to the Enemy (except 1000 sacks of Corn, and some other provisions, of which he furnished them for their money) burnt the two bridges which lay over the River, the one made of boates, and the other of timber fastned to Pikes, nayled, and broke eight pieces of Canon which were in the Fort, and then followed with his whole Cavalry, after the foot forces which were gone before, spurring on to *Hirsberg*, wheres he passed the *Eltor*, thence to *Leubnitz Lusatia*, thence to *Luben*, where he passed the River of *Sprew*, thence to *Fuerstenberg*, where he passed the *Oder*, thence to *Brazen*, and in the end to *Landsberg*. *Gallas*, not stirring out of his Campe at *Prenzlau*, till 12 full hours after the Swedes Cavalry was gone from *Torgau*, the Generall *Baumire* having so deluded him, that he knew not of the Swedes removall sooner. But then the imperiall Commander, understanding the Birds he looked for were flown, to hinder his conjunction with *Musgrave*, took a shorter way, passed the *Eltor* at *Iessin*, the *Sprew* at *Berken*, and the *Oder* at *Castricum*, whither he came before *Baumire* could, and encamped betwixt the two Swedes Generals, to hinder their conjunction.

Marcheth to
Landsberg.

At *Landsberg* a victory rather cast upon him, then gotten, ennobles his retreate; few the Swedes Colonell was come with the avanguard, consisting of three Regiments,

*Marazini de-
feated by the
Swedes at
Landsberg.*

gments, two of Horse, and one of *Dragoons*, upon the back of *Marazini*, who then lay before it, ere hee was aware; and though he was not ignorant that the Imperiall Commander exceeded him in number, bee then commanding eight Regiments, yet encouraged by his Enemies preparednesse to fight, and knowing that the body of the *Swedish* Army was not farre behinde, fell upon him, defeated him, put the greater part of his forces to the sword, surprized his baggage, and for the present relieved the besieged City.

But what avayled this small victory? The vigilant *Gallas* had cut off the passage betwixt *Banniere* and his Colleague, besides his own eight Regiments, *Gheen*, *Goetz*, and *Hatzfield*, with their Imperiall forces, and the *Saxons*, *Brandenburgers*, and the *Lansgrave* of *Darmstades* forces were come up to his Campe, for the *Swede* to make his way thorough the was in all appearance impossible, the adverse host being almost 40000 strong, to go back as disadvantageous, as dishonorable, & to encampe at *Landsberge*, could neither profit nor secure him, no way was left but one, to use the Foxes skin, seeing the Lions would not serve, to effect that by flight, which he could not by might, and that course hee took, and compassed his desire successfully. To free himself of all incumbrances, which might hinder his speed, he burnt up the most part of his baggage, nayled, and broke in pieces four Demicanons, re-enforced the Garrison at *Landsberge*, and setting face, as if himselfe would go into *Polana*, & sent 400 Waggons towards *Bosna*. The Earle of *Gallas* was informed by his spyes of each particular the *Swede* had done, yet stirred not till he understood of *Banniere* discamping, and then imagining that he had him cock-lure, sent his carriers with Letters of assurance to the King of *Hungary* and Elector of *Savony* to acquaint them with the *Swedes* despe-

Gallas posteth
after him.

desperate estate, and then advanced with his Army towards the Coasts of Poland, to surprize him before he could reach any place of shelter.

Ille animo que tuos, operamque eludit inanem.

The Generalissimo's augury fayled him, *Banniere* had designed to steere another course, and not to touch at *Poland*, and whilst the Earle is expecting him upon the Frontiers of that Kingdome, he returns to the *Oder* by the way of *Drosen*, passes the River with his Caval-
lary, Artillery, Infantry, and baggage above *Cusfrin*, and *July 4*, arrived safely at *Newstadt* in the *Vekker-mark*, a small days journey from the Fort of *Swhedt*, whither *Wrangell* was come before *July* the ninth old stile, with 4000 horse, and 8000 foot, and where the two Generals the same day conferred mouth to mouth, and con-
joynd their Armies, to the great admiration of the Imperiall Commanders at the prudent carriage of the Swedish Generall, and the patience and industry of his
souldiers, who in so short a space, without murmur,
or mutiny, had marched 270 English miles, and yet their
greater indignation, seeing their hopes thus milked, and
expectations frustrated.

Intends again
to surprize
him, and again
he escapeth,

And joynes
with *Wrangell*
at *Newstadt*.

So many dangerous and hard adventures being past, the union of the two Generals, and happy conjunction, seemed as a festivall, and *Wrangell* in token of the joy which hee felt, by meeting with his fellow Consull in that forrain Land, presented his Army in battaile array, and exprest himselfe by the lowd throats of 48 peeces of Canon, which in token of a *bien-venu* to *Banniere*, he caused to be oft-times discharged triumphantly.

*Worldly prosperitie might have some plea for title to our humane happiness; if it was certainly permanent. But
there is a vicissitude of passions and fortunes, nor was*

the Swedes joissance of long continuall Gallas running from the Prussian Frontiers, late downe before Landsberg, and the Swedes Garrison there, seeing the Imperiall powers begirtting them, though they had lately received a new account of severall Campaines of foot, surrendered the place upon composition, and according to forme under his colours.

This losse was not for all that of such consequence, as might make their fortunes desperaten, Towns might be recovered, but lives cannot. The Swedes thought supplied with new forces by the Balticke Sea, which they providently kept open for their use, were not strong enough to maintaine the Cities and Forts which they were posstioned upon the Elbe Southward, but left them to the care of the presidiaries placed therein, but for conservation of their men being then 24000 strong effectiue, no care was omitted, no labour thought too much nor cost spared; and first with indefatigable pains, they fortifyed themselves neer Custrin, on the one side of the Oder, Gallas doing the like on the other, yet neither Swede, nor Casuaran, for some few dayes attempting anything against the other, to the astonishment of the inhabitants in the Electorate of Brandenburg, who feared the like cloud of desolation hanging over their heads, which fell so lately like a Cataclysm in the Duke dome of Saxony, so many spoyleyng bands being at once scared in their Territories.

Austria all this time enjoyed the sweet blessings of peace, no invading Enemy appeared in the Arch-dukes Dominion, the Court resumed its former luster, by the return of their Prince from Prague, which had bin a little obscured by his absence, and to make its glory full, a Marriage was concluded betwixt Cecilia Renata sister to the present Arch-duke, and daughter to the deceased

ceased Emperor. The gallantry of *Poland*, July 27, came to Vienna, to conduct their new Queen into the *Casilia Regia*, Kingdome, to the number of 4000 men, and had not they contended amongst themselves for precedency, the sword had not been seen there unheathed; and yet the controverſie was rather a brawle than any ſerious con- tention, the windy ambition of ſome arrogant *Poles*, blcw the coal which was kindled, and that was todaɪn- ly again extinguished by the Archdukes care, who leſt his Guard for conſervation of the publike peace, and ſo ended the quarrell without drawing bloud. The diſorderly carriage of thofe *Poles* hindred not *Hymen* in doing his office betwixt the two Princes, July 15, their impatiell Ceremonies were accomphished in the Auguſtines Church at Vienna, Prince *Casimire* by a preſie ſupplying the place of his brother the King, when after Saint *Ambrose* his ſong, and the Canons of the City discharged threeſeverall times, a magnificent Supper was made to attend these Nuptials in the great Hall be- longing to the Imperiall Knights for the King of *Hun- gary*, the *Polonian* Prince *Casimire*, the Queen of *Po- land*, the Princess *Claudia*, Archduchesſe of *Tirrell*, lately come thither, the Arch-duke *Leopold William* of *Austria*, and the *Polish* Embaffadours; and two days after, the late married Queen attended with her bre- thren, and Lords of *Poland*, went firſt to visit the *Ema- preſie Dowager* at *Lavenbourg*, whither ſhe was come from *Gratz* in *Styria*, to take the aire, of whom ſhee took her leave, Auguft 13, and ſet forward for *Poland*, the King of *Hungary* accompanying her to *Znaim* in *Bohemia*, the Archduke *Leopold William* to *Nicolaus- burg* in *Moravia*, and the Archduchesſe *Claudia*, into her new Kingdome.

Goeth into the
Kingdome.

The Alliance betwixt the King of *Poland*, and the houle of *Austria* was renewed by this marriage, but

the truce betwixt the Polo and the Swedes,, was nath-
1500 Polacks esse continued, and whilst the Courtiers were in their
 entertained by gallantry at Vienna, 1500 Poles good horsmen, and old
Banniere.

soouldiers offered themselves to *Banniere*, who entertain-
 ned them, and to give them assurance of his true affecti-
 on, made them of his life-guard, and now the military
 men on both sides began to tread a Pirrthick measure, af-
 ter the Musique of Drums and Trumpets, each party so
 ordering it selfe, that it neglected nothing which might
 advantage it self, and offend the other. The late united
Swedish Armies, by consent of their Generals, for pre-
 servation of their Towns about the *Elue*, and the *Oder*
 are again separated, *Wrangell* re-enforced with a new
 Regiment of *Swedes* under the conduct of *Thuro Ox-*
enstiern, marching to *Anclam* neer *Mecklebourg*, and
Banniere toward *Stetin*. *Gallas* did the like, and sent
 one part of his Army towards *Newstadt*, and the other
 into the *Vekkermark*, watching the opportunity to
 employ them fortunately.

Banniere hoped by time to waste the Imperiall Ar-
 my, whole provisions were fetched from farre, and at
 first seemed rather to provide for a defensive then of-
 fensive warre, demolished the Fort at *Swedet*, that it
 might not be serviceable for his Enemies, repaired the
 old Fortifications made by the deceased King of *Swe-*
den at *Stetin*, yet infine seeing, that *Gallas* advanced
 towards him, and got ground, hee took the weapons of
 offence too, and used them not altogether vainly. Nei-
 ther Army stood any longer idle, all betook themselves
 to their Armes, shunned no danger, nor spared no pains
 to promote the cause of that severall and respective
 Prince and Country for which they stood ingaged.

August the first, new stile, the *Swedish* Colorell
Charles Gustavus Wrangell, a Kinsman to the Field-
 marshall, being adverstised that in the new *Branden-*
burg,

*H*urg, lay ten Companies of Imperiall Dragoons, making in all about 700 horse under the command of their Colonell *Debroll*, and 300 other horse commanded by *Winzen*, drew out 800 of the most valiant Cavallieres in the Army at *Anclam*, marched directly against them, surprized and slue the major part of them, in the first assault, 300 common men only escaping with life, but not with liberty, with three Lieutenants Colonels, two Ritt-masters, and three Captains, whom to honour his victory, he brought as prisoners of warre to the Camp, with two Cornets gained in the battaile, which hee referred as monumetall remembrances of that Victory.

Ten Companies of Dragoons, and 300 horse entirely by Charles W. angell.

Schleng the Swedish Colonell, the day following, was attended with the like good fortune, notice was given him in the Caspe of *Banniere* by *Stetin*, that two Regiments of foot levied in *Prussia*, for the service of the *Brandenburgher*, were already upon their journey in the lower *Pomerania*, under the conduct of *Dobitz* or *Dorbitzer* their Colonell, and thither hee presently marched in the head of his own Regiment, and some other borrowed troopes, with so good speed, that at night having found one of the Regiments neere *Schiffelbein*, he surprized them sodainly, defeated them totally, & put them all to the sword, except 100 whom he made captives, and some few which saved themselves by flight from the fury of the Conqueror. It was enough which he had done already, for the accomplishment of his designe, there needed no blowes to dissipate the ther Regiment, the report of the fate which befell their consorts made them disband, and the officers taken with the like feare, had not courage to conduct them further on, but returned with the common men to their dwelling places.

One Brandenburg : Regiment of foot defeated by *Schleng*.

Another d. f.
bandeth.

The Pollacks which were solately entertained by the

A party of
Imperiall
horse defeated
by the Poles.

Swedes, about the same time began as auspiciously to do him service, a party of the Imperiall Cavallary, then lodged at *Stargard* in low *Pomerland*, was by them encountered and rowted with the losse of 150 men, whom they flew upon the place, and these happy beginnings, gave life again to the *Swedes*, but such a life as is the neutrall state of man, neither in sicknesse nor in health, the Imperiall Army presently employing all its power to recover these losses, either in *peace* with the blood of the *Swedes*, or in value by surprizing the Towns of which these Northern strangers held the possession in the Empire.

Gallas the Generalissimo, who was then encamped at *Angermond*, was yet Commander over a vast and numerous hoste, many hands were ready for action, when he but held up his finger of direction, and he intended to set them all to work in several places at once, that so dividing his own, he might separate the *Swedes* which now being lo neer each other, and so well fortifiied, were able to hold him play, though they were far inferiour to him in number, only he wanted victuals for his Army, *Banniere* in his passage over the *Oder*, having cut off many Sutlers which followed his Campe, the Marquisate not able to provide for him, and himself having no other provision, then what the Imperiall Commissary Generall, the Baron of *Pefo-mitz* had sent him by shipping down the *Oder* from *Silesia*, yet in this distresse he layes all his Irons in the fire at once, and his industry found out the meanes to relieve his necessitie.

His first designe was the repaire of the Fort at *Swedes*, which though he attempted first by dispatching *Coldredoe* thither with 500 common Souldiers, five peeces of Ordnance, Pioners, Canon-baskets, and other materials required in such an Expedition, and afterwards

wards with the strength of his Army, calling up his head-quarter thereto to that purpose, yet could not effect it. *Schwanen*, who lay in the *Mosk-miske*, with 32. regiments of horse, beating off *Coleredoe*, and *Bannister*, who lay entrenched about *Dramb* and *Scotia*, & fly oppressing the *Grenadiers*, and spending some shot, not idly upon the *Ship-bridge*, which he would have layed over the *Oder* there, for the perfecting of his project. His next designe was against *Ratzenau*, and those places upon the *Rhe*, which yet held out for the *Crown* of *Sweden*, and there he went on thrivingly, both carrying the places, and furnishing himselfe from thence, with such provisions as the *Swedes* had laid up there in abundance, as in a Magazin, for their owne provision. *Kreuzing* was appointed his Lieuetenant Generall for these expeditions, who with 13. regiments, came first before *Ratzenau*, summoned it, and after one assault, which the garrison beat off, had it surrendered upon faire *Ratzenau* sur- terms of composition. *Havelberg* was the next, which he rendred to the Imperia- tooke by assault, put all the Germans he found therein, to the sword, but gave the *Swedes* quarter, upon a pro- lits. mise made him by the late *Governour*, the *Colonell* *Havelberg taken.* *Thomas Thomason*, who undertooke, that the Com- mander in *Werbens* being an officer of his regiment, should surrender upon the first summons, though here- in he sayled the *Governour* there flatly denying the proposition when it was moved, and affirming that he ought him no obedience, being now a prisoner to the *Cesareans*.

Gentler words, and sharper actions would have done better. His tongue spake as loud as his Canon, and did no more harme then a piece of ordnance charg'd onely with powder, the windy content made a roaring noyle: the solid materiall for battery was wanting, and the cracke might terrifie, but no otherwise endamage his.

*Werben besie-
ged by Kli-
zing,*

his enemy. The Commander spake words of defiance, and it was conjectured, that so strong a piece as *Werben* was, so well manned, so well victualled, so well guarded, by an able and valiant society of Presidiaries, so well managed by a daring, and braving Commander, would have caused a longer step to *Klitzings* victorious and hasty (and no leſſe victorious then hasty) proceedings, then attended it: the braving Governour, whose exploits kept no proportion with his words, after a short siege, without a breach made without fear of enforcing necessity, being ſufficiently provided of ammunition, ſuperabundantly of ſtomachichall provision, ſurrendring it to the enemy upon diſhonourable tearms, (the condition of his owne, and the ſouldiers liberty, and baggage ſaved, despicable trash which he might have preſerved longer, with his owne honour, reſpective love from the Swedish Generall his Commander, and the approbation of the Cæſarians, who upon his extremity would have condeſcended to ſo well a modified agreement) to the great diſadvantage of the *Swedes*, and emolument of the Imperialiſts and *Saxons*, who by this purchase had advanced their own cauſe to farre, that *Demitz* was the onely place of importance upon the *Elve*, which held out againſt them, and thither they led their forces, and gotten ſuch a ſtore of provision for their Army, that now there was an appearance of great oddes betwixt theirs, and the *Swedish* forces, plenty of food in the *Swedes* Army, ha-ving given as much courage to the ſmall number of men therein, as the vastneſſe of the *Cæſarian* campe had mi-niftred to it ſelſe upon the conceit of the strength it had, in their many thousands covering the face of the earth, which before neceſſitated, and wanting this ſtaffe of bread, promised it ſelſe in confidence of its maſſie great-neſſe, a victorious progreſſe: and now re-animated with

Surrendered.

with this supply, pursued it farre more impetuously, then formerly. *All is not gold that glisters, a fraudulen, contract is commonly conceived for valuable, but prove not such; by a covert avoyding one danger, a gullid hope falls upon another.* The bird that escapes the pownces of the Eagle, may and doth often hap to be the Faulcons prey, and the cowardly Swedish Commander, which in a bravado, cast out

Ampullas, & sesquipedalia verba, though he escaped the *Cesarians* fury, avoyded not the Swedish Generals justice, but was there apprehended, as a delinquent, transmitted to the censure of the military counsell, confined to the streight limits, the provost Marshall would assigne him, and reserved to the judgement of the Coussell of warre, whose delay in conclusion, is yet more terrible then the pronunciation and execution of his sentence.

The late
Commander
imprisoned.

Werben thus surrendred, *Klitzing* with his Army reinforced, and increased with a new supply of men and Artillery, commanded by the Saxon Generall Major *Vitzthumb*, surrounded *Domitz*, which the Swedes then held and kept till the garrison which by many faliies made not without much slaughter on both sides, reduced to the small number of 80. men, upon evident remonstrance of imminent utter ruine, if they did otherwise, were forced to capitulate. The Cityit self was no place of strength, nor could the garrison defend it against the assiegers, and therefore the Swedes forsooke it as soone as *Klitzing* was late downe before it, yet left it not fit to doe the Imperialists any service, but burnt it, and betooke themselves to the Citadell. The Fort was a place of strength, land-ward especially, and though maintained couragiously by the space of 14. dayes, against the force of the enemy, *August 24. Sept. 3.* a Mine being sprung under the principall Cullion head

Domitz surren-
dered to Kst.
ring upon
composition.

head, was surrendered to the besiegers, upon a faire composition, and the garrison dismissed, without any affront done to it, or question for burning the City, the Imperialists thinking that losse to be sufficiently restored, in the great store of provision, which they found in the Castle, it easing an admittation in the victors to see the large quantity of corne, 2100. Wispels, which the Swedes had placed there, as in a granary, besides Bacon, Lings, and other victuals.

Luneburgh at the same time was blocked up, by the Baron of Renschenberg, who came before it with 12. regiments, whereof 8. were raised by George, Duke of Brunswick, and *Luneburgh*, and 4. by the Elector of Saxony. The Swedish Praetidaries within, made preparation to abide a siege, and expected when the mounts should be raised for battery. But the Duke, at whole instance these forces were employed against the Citie remembraing his late alliance with the Crowne of Sweden, and unwilling to impaire the beauty of that goodly City, the Metropolis of that Dukedom, came to the Campe him selfe in person, and before any expression of acts of hostility, fell to parlee with the Swedish Commander there, and to farre prevailed, that for a summe of money, the Swede condescended, and upon payment, performed it, to redeliver him both that City and the Fort of *Winzen*, to the satisfaction of both parties, all pretext of further quarrell betwixt them and the Duke, being by this means taken away, and these Swedes gaining liberty to assist their friends in Pomerania, to whom they might be more serviceable in their personal attendance upon the Army, then they could by lying still in *Winzen*, and *Luneburgh*. The accord was made thus.

Vpon the motion of the Duke, the supplications of the inhabitants of *Luneburgh*, and the intercession of the

The Swedes at
Luneburgh
compound
with the Duke
for the Citie
and the Fort
of *Winzen*.

the neighbour Princes and Cities: these conditions were agreed on betwixt the Swedes in the Cittadell of *Kalberg*, which commands the City of *Lunchburg*, and in the Fort of *Winsen*, and the Duke, that the Duke should continue and hold the City in Neutralitie with the Crowne of Sweden. That the Duke should demolish the Fort at Winsen, and pay content, and upon the sayle, unto the Swedish Governour, and the garrison 50000. Rix-dollars, which done, the Citie and Forts were resigned over to the Duke, the Swedes thereby giving a plain attestation, that the end of their warfare, was principally the welfare and liberty of the Empire.

The conditi-
ons betweene
the Duke of
Luneburg, and
the Swedes.

One Firmament is not capable of two Sunnes, nor one Army of two Generals, the equality of authority, cannot long be continued with amity. *Banner* and *Wrangell* met at the first lovingly, but soone after they began to squabble, and the difference was such, that their Armies were againe divided, to the advantage of *Gallas* the Generalissimo, whose Army being much abated, by the departure of the Crabats formerly, and now of the Field-Marshal *John Geetz*, who was sent by order from the King of Hungary towards the Rhine, might perhaps have been much endangered, by a set battell, if they had continued in their union. But now he makes use of their division, and intending to surprize the Field-marshall *Wrangle*, about the midste of *August*, led up his whole Army towards *Anklam*, *Gallas* leads whers the *Swedes* with his forces lay. By the way, he his Army to falle upon the Castle of *Veckermund*, where the yong *Anklam* Lieutenant Colonell *Wrangle* lay, takes it by assault, puts the *Swedes* to the iword, and while his men were hot, with this conquest, marched to *Anklam*, hoping as easily to vanquish the old Field-marshall, as hee had

had done his kinſman.

At *Anklam*, the Generalissimo found a tougher piece of ſervice then he expected : the old Field-marſhall, knew both when he muſt, and how he ought to ward, and the manner and time of ſtriking advantageouſly, and though there was a great imparity of their strength, the *Swede* veyed with him in resolution and military ſkill, and held him play. Besides, *Banniere* who had not laine idle all this time at *Stetin*, but reformed his Army, and filled his Regiments with veterane Souldiers, drawne out of the Garrisons in *Pomeren*, and put his new accraits into the Cities, ſeeing a cloud moving towards *Anklam*, and fearing leſt the *Cafarians* ſhould opprefſe the Field-marſhall by their multitude, the feare of ſo powerfull an adverſary (ſuch a terror as the moſt polite Romane historiographer obſerves in the like caſe, being the firmeſt bond of concord) waved all former controverſies, with colleagues, and marched thitherwards for his ſuccour. And now began thoſe hot ſervices, which more reſembled ſo many pitched fields, then light skirmiſhes or veſtigations, wherein though neither ſide could boaſt of an abſolute victory, there appeared a more leſſible loſſe befalling the *Cafarians*, then the other. Both parties played their Master-priſes. *Gallas* at the firſt onſet thought to have ſurprized *Wrangle*, and carried the place, but *Wrangle* who had a vigilant eye upon his intentions, knowing the oddes which was againſt him, avoyded the fury of the firſt conſlict, gave way to the ingruent ſtorme, re-tiried with his forces through the City, wherein he left his Infantry, and encamped on the other ſide with his Cavallary, to keep the paſſage open for the Generall *Bannieres* acceſſe unto him, being adverтиſed formerly, that he was marching up for his relief.

Banniere reunites his forces with thoſe under *Wrangle*.

Gallas attacks the City five times, and is ſo often repulfed with loſſe.

Plato

Plato that divine Philosopher, enjoyned his Auditors not to adde fire to fire, but what avayle his theoremes? the man of warre will not give attencion to his morals. Nature insults there over either Ethicks, or Politiques, the spleene which is warmed onely in the first motion by continuated action, begins to boyle, and nothing can extinguish the burning heate, but the opened conduit pipes of his owne, or the enemies bloud. *Gallas* more enraged, then discouraged by *Wrangels* retreat, planted his batteries against the Towne, made five severall assaults, in all of them was beaten backe with notorious losse, the advisoers from *Hamburg*, *Stetin*, and *Berlin*, specifie a particular number of sixe thousand and more men, and having fayled of his project there, deviseth a new one, to passe the River of *Beinab*, and to assault the *Swede* in his trenches.

No paines were spared, no hazard avoyded, which might conduce, to effect his designe there, thrice he attempted it, at three severall passages, but never without great losse, at the last especially, at *Damine*, a place betwixt *Pomerania* and *Meckleburg*, where the Generall *Banniere* encountered him, and though hee had built a Fort there to secure his passage, and guarded it with foure hundred of his ablest men, yet the circumspect and valiant *Swede*, as well to be ob- served for his circumpection, which would leave nothing behinde him, that might doe him any prejudice, as his valour, assaulted it, tooke it in, put the major part of the præsidaries to the sword, made the rest prisoners, their captivity being graced with the society of a great Spanish Commander, named *Don Felix*, to the great affrightment of the Imperiall Army, which sud-

Attempts to
passe the River
of *Beinab*, is
beaten by
Banniere, and
discampeth.

denly thereupon discamped, and marched towards the *Ebro*, disheartened by the union of *Bannières*, and *Wrangell*, who then appeared in field together, and made show of readiness, to date with *Gallus*, for decision of the quarrel in a set battell.

Chap.



CHAP. I.

The Actions, Occurrences, and passages Polemicall, and Po- liticall in Picardy, Ar- toys, Henault, c.



T was high time for the neighbour
Princes which stood in opposition to
the house of *Austria*, to look about
them, and the Christian King parti-
cularly.

— proximus arsit
Ucagon —

The *Swedes* fortunes concerned him: the Kings of *Spain*,
and *Hungary*, when those his Confederates appeared
in probability able to hold them tugge, with severall
strong Armies, invaded his Kingdome, put him to much
troue-

The French
Kings prepara-
tions.

trouble, though his roiall heart affecting the good of his subjects, and the people in a respective obedience, conforming their gestures to his commands with an unanimous courage, made head against them, and sent them back without any notable evidence of victory. Some places of strength, pieces of importance, were then taken by them, and some of them recovered again by the King; and now to cry quittance with those invaders, he prepares not only for regaining his owne, but by transmitting his Armies into the places under their Dominions, to draw the stakes from them, and engage his adversaries in a defensive warre. Several Armies were raised at the Kings charge, and committed to several Generals, to do their service in such places, as his Majesty directed them. The Prince of *Conde* was appointed to draw up all the troops which were quartered in *Champagne, Lorraine, and Burgundie*, and to lead them into the *French County*, he being constituted the *Generalissimo* of those forces, and the Duke de *Longeville* his Lieutenant Generall. The Marshals *de la Force*, and *Chastillon* had a joynt Commission for keeping the River of *Mosell*, and the places thereabouts, but the old Marshall a true *Miles Emirus*, of the age of 72 yeeres, 60 of which hee had spent in the service of his King and Country, was soon after *rude donatus*, had his Writ of Ease and Honour too, and in the Parliament of *Paris*, *July 24, August 3*, was received by the honourable title of Duke of *Madurant*, and *Angouleme* his Lands of inheritance, and Peere of *France*, being presented by the Kings Attourney, *Monsieur Ioubert*, in the presence of the Prince of *Conde*, the yong Duke of *Anguieus*, the Duke of *Montbazon*, and *Rochefoucault*, and other persons of State and Dignity, and *Chastillon* alone with 6000 horse, and 12000 foot marched into *Luxemburgh*, (as was said) though other did write

The Marquesse
de la Force
made a Duke
and Peere of
France.

he had never half so many men) the King having sent before by Monsieur Daniel de la Rue, a great summe of money to *Liège*, to raire some more men there for his service, entertained Ruelles sonne, whose memory is still dear to the *Liegeois* in his Court at *Paris*, and consigned him a place of Honour, and given a good Pension to the *Massacred Burghers* Widow, to confirme the amity betwixt his Majesty and that State. Duke Bernhard of *Saxon Weymar*, accompanied with Roderick the yong D. of *Wertenberg*, the Marquess of *Baden*, his Lieutenant Generall *Haller*, and many other men of quality, attended with an Army of about 10000 horse and foot, 2000 horse to carry the Artillery, and furnished at first with a thirteen hundred thousand *Franks* to pay his Army, was assigned to invade the Empire beyond the *Rhine*. *Creyquy*, with his forces was ordered to joyn with the D. of *Savoy*, for opposall of the *Spanish* forces in and about *Lumbardy*. The Earle of *Harcourt* was to scowre the Seas, and the Cardinal de *Valetto*, and the Duke of *Canale* his brother, had their Province assigned them in the Frontiers towards the *Spanish* Provinces in the *Netherlands*, and *Hennegaw*, some places in *Picardy* being still in the Cardinall Infants hands, and those to be reduced to the Kings obedience.

About the end of *May*, the *French* Cardinall and the Duke his brother set forward towards *Amiens*, and blocking up *la Capelle* marched on to invade *Hainaut*, and sate down before *Landrecy*, whither the grand Master of the Artillery, brought up his forces also to hasten their proceedings. The Card. Infant was not so soon in the field, nor had strength then to oppole them; yet he omitted nothing that was requisite for preservation of his Country. He sent divers expresses to *Piccolomini* to make haste, and come down with his Regiments, fortifiid his Frontiers, and brought down all the strength

The Cardinal
de *Valetto*
marcheth to-
wards the *Ne-
therlands*.

he had of horse and foot to Mons in Hainaut, and Ma-
benge to oppose them; but wanting strength he thought
it fitter to let them spend some time before the City,
the siege giving him liberty to re-enforce himself, then
by encoutring them with that handfull of men, to en-
danger his Army, and to expoile the Provinces under
him to further ruine.

Inne 15th, the French Cardinall tooke up his head-
quarter at Faveri, a Village halfe a league from the Ci-
ty, before which though he lay, till *July 1st*, he lost not
his time, a flying Army under the command of Colonel
Gassion and *Rambures* Gouvernour of Dowles doing
good service to the Christian King, and giving much
offence to the Enemy and other his Confederates emu-
lating their associates atchievements, in a laudable am-
bition, affecting and deserving an equall wreath of Ho-

Monsieur the Marquesse of Molleray, Kinsman to the
Cardinall Richilieu, and great Master of the French
Artillery, marching up to the Cardinall de la Vallette, as
hee was upon his way, cast his eye upon the Castle
and Towne of *Bobain* situate upon the high-way,
betwixt Saint *Quintin* and *Chasteau Cambrefie*. He
saw it, and divers perswading arguments induced him
upon the view and site therof to assault it. The King his
Master lost it the yeere, and it stood with his honour
not to leave it in the possession of an Enemy; it blocked
up the way betwixt Saint *Quintin* and the French Ar-
mies, it was a mote in his eye, and hee would assay to
remove it. In a word it was lost before miserably,
through want of men to hold it, and fortifications to
preserve the small number within it, and hee meant to
regain it honourably, encoutring with difficulties, ne-
ither disheartned with sight of the new works made by
the *Spaniards* to defend it, nor the proportionable num-
ber of presidiaries which were left to maintain it, His
con-

Sits down be-
fore Landresy.

The Castle of
Bobain taken
by the Marq.
of *Molleray*.

conceit was actuuated without further dispute. First, to observe the military method, he summoned it, & when his oratory was not so powerfully perwasive and effectual, as to make the Garrison yield, without delay he planted and levelled 16 peeces of full Canon against it, and that fight being terrible to the Spanisg Garrison, they which to avoid the disonorable title of Cowards before would not hearken to a treaty, began to crave it, and procured it, and in conclusion, surrendred the Towne and Castle, upon condition meirly to depart, with their lives, and to leave behind them what ever they had gotten by pillage from the poore neigbouring Villages, and so saved themselves from the fury of the Army, though they escaped not the rage of the Peasants, who having been spoyled by them formerly, hearing of their departure, and the manner of it, without convoy, or offensive weapons, assembled together to the number of 400 men, way-layed them, as they were on their march to Cambray, fel upon them with all their strength, which was then doubled by their spleen, slue most of them upon the place, some few only elcaping into the Woods, which saved them from the peasants fury, it was a purchase of good value, & of use, both for the souldiers, and the country people, the first finding there good store of victuals and Ammunition, and the last by this prize recovering their moveable goods, beds, linnen, pewter, brasfe, and other utensils for house-keeping, which had been taken from them by the plundring Garrison, and were now restored unto them by the Conquerour.

The flying Army under Gassion and Rambure, designed to scour the Country, and prevent the Enemy, if he should any thing privatly either against the Camp at Landreccy, or the places in the Kings obeysance in Picardy, according to order given by the Generall,

went abroad with six foot Companies, and eight of horse, and ranged over that Territory, till within a league of *Mons* the chiefe City of that Province, without any adventure, there they heard of one worth their care, a Convoy of four Companies of Infantry, and as many of *Cavallary*, attending some number of Waggons loaden with the best things of *Cambray* and *Valenciens*, the inhabitants there fearing that the *French*, after the prize of *Landrecey*, would besiege those Cities, transporting the best of their baggage into *Flanders*, for its preservation. It was needless to bid the Commanders, or common men to stirre, they were acquainted with each particular, both the way which the Convoy should passe, the hour of its comming, and the strength which attended it, and seeing what a booty was offered them, addressid themselves to receive it.

A rich convoy surprized by
Geffan.

Rambure, with the one moiety of the troops, with as much privacy, as he could, retires backward to a Wood called by the inhabitants *Bois de la Fournilbire*, three leagues from *Mons* South-ward, there he layes an Ambuscadoe, concealing the greatest part of his forces, but shewing the fag-end of his men to the Convoy, which encouraged by perceiving the smalnesse of their number, made up to them, and prepared to assault them, when sodainly *Easson*, who lurked behind an Hill to conceal himself, till convenient time, upon the first Musquetado, spurred up to his Friends succour, and *Rambure* appeared on the other side with his men, them risen from the Ambush, and both together charged the Convoy so furiously, that they flue 500 upon the place, and sorely wounding divers others, the rest which were best mounted, saving their lives by their horses legs, and leaving 24 waggons as a prize to the *French*, who for all their Ambuscado, & advantage they had in the fight, came not off shot-free, but left 17 dead behinde them, and had 49 desperately wound-

wounded. The waggons were driven to the Campe at *Landrecy*, and there the Cardinall de *Valoix* to encourage his Souldiers for the like adventure, if occasion should to happen and sweeten the peasants, which gave notice of the Convoy to his Campe volant, divided the spoile to the common men, whose valours their leaders had commended, and some the peasants widows whose husbands were slain, or wounded in the conflict.

A like accident and more glorious, though not so profitable, hapned to the Colonell, *Inne 23. August. 3.* whilest according to his Commission, he was pricking over the field with his own ful Regiment of 1400 men attending him, five *Cavaliers* were decryed issing out of the corner of a Wood, and the Colonell sent speedily as many of his own up to them, to bring him a better assurance whence, and what they were. They did their errand, and returned with news, that they were *Spaniards*, and that those five men were but the *Rodettes* Scouts Avantguard, forlorn hope, or of one such a conditioned fortune to some troops of Horse which followed after them. The tale was delivered in these Generals, by them which could not, nor had opportunity to be informed certainly in the particulars.

Deminimus; nec curat lex, nec grex :

The French Colonell though he knew it not, had a well grounded opinion, that the Cardinall *Infant* could not bring an Hoast into the field, hee might advance safely because he had a free way to retreat safely, and on hee intended to go with a discreet resolution, either to give them battaile, if he should not finde them in all postures of number, courage, and advantage of place his Superiors,

A Spanish party defeated by Gassion.

riours, or if otherwise, to march back again in an orderly recess to the Campe, his glory consisting either in getting a victory, without the assistance of his General, or mature discovery of the Enemies designe to preserve his own party from unexpected invasion. He discharged upon them, and they manfully abode the first shock of his charge, returned him equall salvoes, shot for shot, blow for blow, and the end of the combat began to be suspected, either party expecting both contending for a fortunate issue; *Gassion*, who had kept a reserve behinde him, to give a fresh charge, while the first Assaylants wheeled about to prepare for a new assault, brought up his Arreers, which came on so impetuously, that the Spanish horsemen gan to shrink, and continuing his method, broke their Ranks, rowted them, flue 200 upon the place, took fifty prisoners, amongst which was a Spanish Don, *Alvaro Viveres* and certain Officers; gained three Cornets, of 27 wherof the Spanish Battalia consisted, forced them to tear even others into shivers, though not without some losse, Such adventures are not passed over without some damage, 25 of his Souldiers being slain in that battaile.

This successse was not of small esteeme, yet the progreesse of the French Cardinals activity was crowned with a more glorious issue, the Townes and Castles of *Irsin*, *Chasteau*, *Cambray*, newly conquered, *Chasteau de Buff* and *Buffi*, which were guarded with Spanish Garrisons, were the same time reduced to acknowledge the Christian King, for their Sovereigne, and *Cacelet* and *la Capelle*, which still held for the Spaniards were so straitly blocked up, that the Advenues being stopt up by the Kings Armies, that they were out of all hope of succour, and this happy proceeding would have animated such as served for honour, not relief of their

Divers Forts
and Towns
taken by the
French Army.

miserie, to have prosecuted their course more earnestly. But Atfluence is the mother of Idlenesse, when fortune begins to smile, common souls begin to be luxuriant, it is wildome which must governe Fortune, else like an unmanaged jade, whilst he seems to play upon the bit, free may cast her Rider. Some of the principall Officers, presuming by this small beginning that all was theirs returned to *Paris*, gallantized it in the City, tooke their pleasure, considered not that their Lords lay in Tents, and betook them to their beds of ease, to the danger, not ruine of his Majesties affaires, whose wakefull eye attending his own, and his peoples welfare, saw what might ensue upon their supine negligence, and falved all againe by an Edict which like a mundifying unguent, cleansing the ulcer, restrained their luxurie, the purport wherof is as followeth.

The King being advertised, and himselfe having
seen by the extracts of the review of his Armies, that
many Captaines and officers of his troops, are absent
from their charges, notwithstanding the commands
which he hath often given them, to attend upon their
places: and not able to endure their remisnesse in pro-
moting his important affaires, of so great consequence,
at this present: His Majestie doth againe expressly or-
der, and command, all Camp-masters, Colonels, Cap-
taines, and officers of his troops, both horse and foot,
Frenchmen and strangers, to repaire to their charges,
within eight dayes after the date of these presents,
without delay: willing and decreeing, that al such as
shall then be absent, be deprived, and casheered from
their offices, as his said Majestie doth by these presents,
deprise and cashiere them, if they have no letter of li-
cence signed with his owne hand, and counter-signed
The Kings
Proclamations
injoyning the
officers to re-
turne to the
Armeys,
by

by the Secretary of State, for leaving his service, not permitting those which shall be deprived, and cashiered for that offence, never to be restored to their offices, for any cause or occasion whatsoever which may be al leadged, forbidding the Lieutenants-Generals of his Armies to admit them, or suffer them to be readmitted, after the expiration of the time limited, and his Commissaries of warre, to let them shew themselves in the future musters, and reviewes of his forces: the extracts of all which the said Generals shall send his Majestie, with the names of all the Captaines and officers, both present and absent, to the end that the rigour of these presents, may be executed upon them. And this order his Majestie commandeth to be published, and affixed to the usuall places for his proclamations, that none may pretend any excuse, by way of ignorance: Dated at the Castle of Madrid, July 15. 1635. signed *Louis*, and a little lower *sublet*.

This Mandate concerned all his Armies generally, and was well observed of the better sort, onely the rabble: some such members, there must not needs be in such vast bodies, unlesse of their owne duty, and respect lesse of the Kings service, when they came to the test in *Henault*, disbanded, and ranne away through *Picardy* and *Champagne*, and then his Majestie againe, to reforme that abuse, which if permitted, might have bin to his great prejudice, gave an expresse command to all the Provosts and Marshals of those Provinces, to keepe the wayes and passages thereof, for the arresting of such Souldiers and Officers as came from the Army, without a Passeport from the Lieutenant General, or a lawfull discharge, and required all Mayors, Sherifffes, and inhabitants of the Townes and Villages, through which those fugitives should passe, to lay hands upon them,

An Edict against the fugitives.

them, and commit them, that they might be proceeded against, according to the rigour of law; and this severe decree made at home, kept the souldiers in obedience which were abroad.

The chiefe Commanders at *Landrecey*, had not their hands weakened, nor their hearts much troubled by the running away of those cowards, they fell close to their busynesse, knowing the importance of the place for further designes, the French Armies by surprizing it, having an open passage into *Hennault*, and likelihood of ease in the recovering of *Avenne*, *Barlemon*, and *Valencynes*, and reducing them to the Kings obedience. The Liegois still tooke to heart the murther of their Burgomasters, and hated all those, whom they suspected to have but a finger in it, by a plebiscite banished the *Carmelites*, as consenting therunto, and upon Whitsunday (as if it had been the better deed, for the better day) three hundred of the Citizens well armed, assaulted the Castle of *Oray*, distant ten English miles from the City, belonging to *Bokbolt* the grand Baylie of *Liege*, pillaged it, and burnt it to the ground, because they supposed, that he tooke part with the Elector of *Collen* against them, and would impeach them in their liberties, and now having a full assurance of the Christian Kings affection to their state, were as forward againe to helpe him on with his worke at *Landrecey*, came to the French campe by *Warmes*, and did excellent service in labouring about the circumvallation, traverses, lines of communication, raysing of batteries, and assisting those 2000 men, which were brought by the Count of *Quince*, Governour *Gnife* for that purpose in building a Fort, to offend the City. Foure great batteries were planted against the City, before the Marchesse of *Mileraize*, Master of the ordnance, arrived thither, and were ready to play, at his comming a fifth

Divers Liegois come to the Campe at *Landrecey*.

The manner of the siege of *Landrecey*.

great one was made in his Quarter, and two lesser ones, and the great Gunnes were alldounding effloones upon the City. The Pioners were employed to undermine the four bastions of the Townes, Granadoes were throwne into the City, no hand was idle or wanting meanes, or will to endamage the besieged. The Garrison, and inhabitants within, were much busied for their owne defence, and doing feath to the Camp before it. They which could do any thing, without respect of condicione, sexe, or age, had their taske set them; the Priests, Fryars, old men, women and children, were appointed to carry earth to stoppe the breaches, others to carry earth to the tops of the houses, to preferve them from the force of the Granadoes, others were armed and sent out in the fallyes, to hinder the workes of the campe, others employed upon the walles and bulwarkes, to discharge the Artillery, upon the assystants: a course in all probability not unsuccessfull, yet not so successfull as it was preimagined, the Artillery upon the wals did little hurt, few above 50. perisched by that destroying Engine. Two persons onely of quality were slaine, *Mcmill Tilby*, the Kings Servant in ordinary, in the Duke of *Candales* quarter, and *Montesquion* a Captaine in *Vaubeourys* regiment, and two hurt, *de Ouch* Esquire to the Marquess *Milwray*, in his right shoulde, and *Colonell Gasson* by a Musket bullet in his necke, the campe being lodged advantageously, & sheltered from the shot, by those trees, which grow like a thicke wood, betwixt the wals of the City, and the moat. Their labour to prevent the Granadoes, was utterly vaine, the next morning after the Governour had provided for his owne safety, and the safety of his family, his dwelling house being beaten downe by those fatall instruments. To what a desperate estate doe they seeme to be brought already? a potent enemy lay before them, and flye they could not, to hold

out by their owne strength, they were farre unable, all hope of relieve was lost, and yet they will not capitulate: One thing there was which still encouraged them, the strength and situation of the City, which being placed in the midst of a Moorasse, could not (as was thought) be kept blockt up, if the weather should alter, though the present drought had given the French hoast way to encampe before it. The French Cardinall foresaw all this, and providing for a rainy day, made severall cawfies upon the Moorasse, with sand, gravel, and flints, three foot high, and caused above 100 carts loaden with planks to be brought thither from Saint Quentius, la Fere, Guise, and other places to lodge his foul-diers on, in time of necessity. This sight somewhat daunted the defendants, but the Mines, which by the diligence of the pioners, were perfected, had their chambers filled with powder, and were ready to be sprung, affrighted them more, and Tuesday ^{July 17th}

The garrison
necessitated,

Capitulates
and surrenders
upon

First, that the Gouvernour, his officers and soldiery, ^{These Arti-}
hors and foote, shoud depart upon Sunday follow-
ing, by 10. of the clocke in the morning, with their
horses, Armes, and baggage, drums beating, flying co-
lours, bullets in mouth, matches in the cocke, sufficient
lighted at both ends.

II That they shall be conducted in safety to Valen-

eyennos, with an able and sufficient convoy, and for counter security, should leave hostages, which upon returne of the safe-guard, shall be set at liberty.

VIII That they shall have licence to carry with them, two pieces of Canon, and be provided of powder and bullets for sixe severall charges of them.

IV There shall be wagons allowed them to carry their equipage, if they hap to want them, which shall be returned in safety with the Convoy, and upon the same conditions of assurance.

V There shall be a Trumpet licensed and authorized with a passeport, to goe to *Brussells* in behalfe of the Governour, to acquaint the Cardinall In*ger* with the issue of the siege, and the motives of surrenary.

VI The works for battery and assaults shall presently cease, and for assurance thereof, the besieged shall have nine sentinels sent out of the campe into their Battions, and shall send three of theirs to lye as lieger-hostages in the Army.

VII The Burgeſſes and inhabitants of the place, shall have liberty to stay in the Towne, giving an oath of fealty to the Christian King, with a proviso that they shall hold their ancient priviledges which they were never barred of, till this present. That all such as would depart, shall have free liberty to doe so, and have a moneths time to ſell their goods, and put their eſtates in order.

VIII The former Article ſhall extend it ſelfe alſo to all officers both of policie and justice, who ſhall continue in their places and offices, giving the like oath of allegiance to the Christian King.

IX The neighbouring Church-men which retired thither as to a Sanctuary upon ſight of the French Armies, ſhall have licence to returne, and power to enjoy their benefices, giving the lame assurance of their loyality

alty to the French King, and have a moneths time to dispose of their estates, if they intend not to make use of this Article.

X For assurance of performing the above written Articles, the City and Garrison shall immediatly give fourt hostages, two of the principall Burgeses, and two Captains, which without more adoe, shall be returned without any pretense of cause to detain them longer, if an Army Royall should appeare to force the Campe, and constraine the French to rise betwixt that day and Sunday morning at ten of the clocke. All which was concluded of in the Campe before Landresey, July 13, and was signed,

Le Cardinall de Vallette, and de Hainin.

This last condition closed all up, and gave an assurance to the Gouvernour, that the Spanis^t Card. had no cause to complain against him, or to suspect him of disloyalty who would have kept the place, had there bin any probability of his relief, and was a good evidence to the French Cardinall, that the place was his already, there being a sufficient demonstration, that the Spaniard could not come to relieve it, his Army, as then not having met at the generall Randevouz, nor the Forces mustered up which should oppole him.

Sunday came, but succours came not, and Rambures the French Camp-master, with his Regiments of French men and Switzers, entred the Towne, accompanied with Thow, and Laniere, intendants of justice over the Army, who were sent thither to see that the soldiery should commit no outrages in the Towne, and so winne the hearts of the people, and take away the common calumny layd upon their nation, that after a victory, they were over-intolent. It was a good remonstrance of discretion, *The glory of a Prince is not*

The French
take possision
of Landresey.

in the number of his townes, or amplitudo and vastnesse of his dominions, but the love of his people. The project tooke, and after a *Te Deum* sung the next morning, the inhabitants came in voluntarily, gave an assurance by oath, that they would continue the Kings loyall subjects so long as he would protect them: many of those which had packt up their fardels, as meaning to be gone, disburthening themselves of their loads, and joyning in the tender of Allegiance to his Majesty of France, induced thereunto by the faire usage of the French Cardinall, who assigned them a Gouvernour, which that same day entred the Town with his Regiment, the Marquesie de Vaubecour.

A grain turns the Scale, and this prize, though accounted of small consequence by them which lost it, who like ordinary Gamesters boast of their winnings, never speak of their losings, quite altered the course of the *Infanta's* designes; Hee had begun a work of great importance, and had hee finished it, had done a thing which might have more avayled him then common men can imagine, a new Haven was intended for *Graveling*, fortified, and capable of Vessels of great burthen, which if effected would have drawn all trade from *Calice*, and have brought no small impeachment otherwise to the Kings Frontiere Towns in *Picardie*.

The Haven of *Graveling* left unperfet, The French by land, and Dutch under the Dominion of the United States, laboured to hinder it by Sea, the Admirall *Dorp* brought his Fleet thither, but netherof them, joynly or severally could do any thing, only the discovery of this Army, and their successe made the Spanish Cardinall dispose otherwise of the souldiers, who were commanded thither to secure the labourers and the workmen, when they had almost brought the Forts to defence, and were busie about the harbour, were forced to desist, being content that they scoured the

the chinnell, and made it fit to receive a vessel of bigger burden.

Many other happy Achievements attended as hand-maids upon that more illustrious Fortune : July the third new stile, the Regiments of *Navarre* and *Picardie*, being gone into *Boulonnais* to refresh themselves, the Garrisons of the Frontiers of *Artois*, thinking to make use of the time, had a designe upon *Desars*, a Town neer *Mouthain*, and marched thitherwards with 300 horse and 400 foot, hoping to surprize the Companies of foot, which were garrisoned in the town, and to plunder the neighbour Villages. *Villequier* Governor of *Boulogne*, and the adjacent Territory, was An attempt of lost at *Desars*.
advertised by some peasants of their march, & to catch them in their own trap, commanded an expert soldier *la Motte Belle Isle*, with two Companies of *Carabins*, one Company of light horse, and certain Musketeers against them. The Captain had sure and particular informations of their posture, knew the place where they lay in Ambuscado to entrap the Garrison, and thither marched directly, fell upon them withall his might, and after a sharpe combat of an houre long, rowted and defeated them, slue neer 300 upon the place, tooke fifty prisoners whom he brought into *Boulogne*, and chased the rest into *Falkenberg*, and the Woods adjoyning, getting this conquest only with the losse of forty five men.

Piccolomini, was then upon his march, to assist *Piccolomini* in his march. the Spanish Cardinall ; his Avantguard consisted of 400 horse in ten Companies of *Gonzagn's* Regiment of 350 horse of his own new Regiment, of *Savelli* his Regiment of foot, being 1000 men in ten Companies, *Becks* Regiment of 550 men, one of *Gallas* his Regiments of 2000 men, *Tieffenbachs* Regiment of 450 men, *yong Berners* Regiment of 600 men, and another

ther Regiment of 450 men. His Artillery consisting of eight brass Peeces, and 100 waggons laden with baggage, marched in the middle of *Gallas* his Regiment. The Arreeguard consisted of *Piccolomini* his old Regiment, distributed into 12 Companies, and making about 430, and the Regiment of Count *Rheiberg*, which was the hindmost, & was composed of 300 horse in ten Companies, *Chastillon*, whose Province lay about the *Mozell* in *Lorraine*, and *Luxenburgh*, *Italy*¹⁵, was informed of his arrivall neer the River, both by his scouts and some prisoners, which had bin taken by the Garrison of the Castle at *Sancio*, as they were stragling from the Army, amongst which was the *Italian* Counts Secretary, who was surprized with his baggage, his Masters papers, and most secret instructions: The French Field-marshal thus made perfectly acquainted with his way, sent out *Bellefons* an expert Commander and valiant Gentleman, to assault the Castle of *Chavancie* with 200 foot, and 150 horse, whilst himselfe with the rest of his Army tooke order to secure the Kings Towns and Castles about the River. The Earle was told of *Bellefons* his designe, and brought up the *Cesarean* and Spanish Cavallarie under his command, as far as *Mommedy*, and *de Marville* to raile the siege, and surprize him: but his houre of victory was not yet come, *Chastillon* with all his Army appeared at that Rendezvous, and in the sight of the Imperiall Generall, battered the Castle with seven peeces of Ordnance in three severall places, and forced the Garrison to surrender upon conditions, that the common men should depart with white staves, and the Officers with the swords at their sides, and that only; which was granted, and they marched thence to *Mommedy* an halfe league distant.

The Castle
Chavancy taken
by *Chastillon*.

The *Cesarean* Generall, had no commission to fight there

there, he was expected in the *Netherlands*, and thither he advanced with such speed and privacy, that he had brought his Auxiliaries to *Mons* in *Haynaut*, two days before the *French* Commanders, who were still about the River of *Sambre* understood it. He carried it wisely, they expected and lay in wait for him and *Chastillon*, with two whole Regiments of *French*, three Companies of *Crabats*, which for pay served under his Colours, though against the *Austrian*, and three squadrons of horse hearing of his retreat from *Mommedy*, pursued after him, to have assaulted the Rear, but his speed prevented all their designs, the Cardinal *de la Valette*, never let eye on him, and *Chastillon* only overtook 25 *Cavalliers*, which loytered behind the Army, and were not so well mounted as the other *Piccolominis* with the rest of his men that night, July $\frac{19}{20}$, reaching to *Nesf-chastillon* in *Ardennesse*, and within two nights after to *Mons*, where hee spent some time to fortifie himselfe, and refresh his weary Army.

Piccolominis
arrivall at
Mons.

Landrecey being taken in, the Cardinal *de Valette* first took order to repair the breaches, to renew the old Fortifications, and to confirme the inhabitants of that City, and *Chasteau Cambresi* in their Allegiance to the Crown of *France* by gentle usage, demeaning himselfe so fairly, and managing the businesse so discreetly, that most of them who had fled thence into *Cambray*, *Quesnoy*, *Valenciennes*, and *Mons* for refuge, sent their Trumpeters with petitions to have liberty to return to their habitations. Then July $\frac{21}{22}$, hee sent *Rambures* the Field-marshall, with 2500 horse to visit the Enemies Country about *Bavay*, *Saint Guillin*, and *Monts*. The party, which went abroad, was dignified with the society of the Gallantry of the *French* Army; the Marquess of *Prestlin* Camp-master for the light horse. *Gaston* the fortunate and daring Colonell, the Count of

M

Nau-

A fortunate
enterprize un-
dertaken by
the French neer
Mons.

Nause, Capteine of the Gens d'armes, Arnault, campe-
master for the Carabins, S. Agnan, Capteine of the
light horse, the Marquesse of Pijani, and the Vicount
Montiez, and returned not to the Campe without the
spoyles of the enemy, the trophies of their honour. No-
tice was given them, that 300 horse were come out of
Montiez, and to repulse them, if not vanquish them, they
divided their Army into three parts, passed over at
three armes of the River, to encounter them, charged
them so impetuously, that upon the first meeting, the
Spanish louldiers were forced to flye, being pursued to
the Barriccs of the towne, where the Vicount Mont-
iez was hurt in the face, arme, and belly, but without
danger, and this adventure happened out so successfull-
ly to the French, that though they were intermingled
with their enemies in the suburbs, not a man of them
was lost, and they slew thirty Spaniards, who dischar-
ged upon them their Canonado's at randome, and vain-
lye, because at randome from the wals of the City. This
fortune, though it cannot be called a victory, stood them
in further stead, then for the present, it cleared the
country, exposed the high wayes, and open dorps to
pillage, for ten leagues space, and thence they brought
back to the camp, 800 horse of all sorts, 1500 oxen and
kine, 3000 muttons, seven or eight hundred prisoners
of all conditions, (the booty being increased by the Ca-
roaches, in which most of them were taken) besides
the Priests, the religious persons, women and children,
which were sent backe in safety, being used all the time
of their captivity, according to their severall ranks and
qualitie, nor was the enterprize merely rewarded
with this gaine, but ennobled with honour. The defeat
of two companies of the Train-bandis of the Province,
and one company of the Spanish Cavallary, both which
they met upon their return towards the camp, the first

in

in the open fields, and the last neere a passage over the River, which being preoccupied by the Cardinall Dukes brigade, sent thither by *Preslin* to keep it, were enclosed on the other side by *Gassion*, and the most part being put to the sword, the rest became prisoners of warre.

Another achievement waited upon the former, the Marquesse, Grand Master of the Artillery, drew out 1500 foot out of his French and Helvetian regiments, and 200 horse, which under the conduct of the Marquesse de la Forte-Imbanis the Field-marshall, he sent to enforce the Tower and Castle of *Basigni*, Aug. 1. new stile, a place of much importance, and such, as while it was in the Spaniards hands, hindred all commerce betwixt Saint *Quintins* and *Landrecy*. The Marquesse at his first arrivall, tooke up his quarter neere the counter-scarpe, whither having brought also fourre picces of Canon, he to astonished the Governour, who was but *soldas de Fortune*, a voluntary, and one which served without pay, that he presently sent to capitulate. His agent was the Licentiate of the place, who was appointed to conferre with one *Cyrill* a Recollect, of the new order of *Franciscan Fryers*, a man as fit to serve in an Army, as at an Altar : and these two military Priests, having a while conferred together in the heat-
ring of the Captaines of the Campe, *Cyrill* entred with him into the Fort, and the Governour presently, unacquainted, and unversed in such negotiations, came out himselfe in person unto the Army, to make his composition. The French Commanders could not but smile at his simplicity, which before he had made his peace, would entrust himselfe without caution, with an adversary: yet they neither used him ignobly, by demanding hard tearmes, nor refused those he offered, which were, that he might depart with those 50. men, which he

The Castle of
Basigni yeelds
upon strange
composition.

By the unadvisednesse of
an unskilfull Commander.

commanded in the Castle, with his drum beating, their Armes and baggage. It was a place of strength, and sufficiently manned, for the bignesse; the wals were teven foot and foure inches high, so fortified with earth, that it would have spent time to take it by force, the Canon having no power against them, it was freely offered them, and it had bin vanity to refusē it. The conditions were granted, when the Gouvernour thinking to returne, to acquaint the Souldiers with the particulars of his transaction, was stayed as a prisoner by command of the Marquesse de la Ferte, who commanded him to be kept under arrest, till the garrison was departed, and then promised to set him at liberty, Aug. 3. new stile, the prefidiaries came forth, with many women which had then fled thither for safety, which with the Gouvernour, were conducted to Cambray; three leagues thence. The Marquesse upon their departure, entered the Fort, where finding a large quantity of provisions, brought in by the Country people, thirty families of the wealthiest Boares, having fled thither for refuge, and made the Fort a magazine for their store, he carried the victuals away, put in 60. men of the Vidame of Amiens his regiment to keepe it, and returned to the Army.

Aug. 3. new stile, the same day which de la Ferte, returned from Busigny, the French Cardinall, and the Marquesse Melleray, having a designe upon Picolomins in his march, advanced towards Valenciennes, in the mid way, received certaine advisoies that they came too late, the Court being already at Montz, where he lay strongly fortifyed, and seeing that labour lost, they marched against Maubenge, a towne reasonably fortifyed upon the River of Sambre, yet stronger by the favour of the Castle, then the wals; there they arrived the same day at evening, having taken the strong Fort at Esclan-

be, appertaining to the Prince of *Simey*, as they were marching. The next morning the Master of the Ordnance, with his avant-guard viewed it round, perceived where it was best, and where weakest fortified, sent a Trumpet to summon it, who bringing for answer a flat denyall, the Marquesse with the one halfe of the Army the next day, went over the River, which divides the City as our *Thames* doth *London*, and *Southwark*, late downe within a quarter of a league before it, where he knew the wall was weakest, leaving the other side to the Cardinals care, whom he had informed particularly, where he might play with his Canon most advantagiously. The besieged after some few dayes demanded a parlee, sent their hostages which were received, and surrendered the place upon conditions, which being like those of *Landreccy*, we will not here repeate, enjoyed the towne and Castle, and proceeding further the same day, the Cardinall tooke in another Fort late appertaining to the Count of *Buckgusy*, and the Marquesse the Castle of *Emerick*, seated upon the same River.

Chastillon the Marshall of *France*, who went to field, July 4. new stile, after he had surveyed the frontier townes of the Provinces in his charge, went on to reduce the places, which held out for Duke *Charles* and the Catholike King, to the Christian King his Master. *Villanne*, a Castle betwixt *Verdun* and *Stenay*, was the first which he attempted, not with his Army, but with 300. foot, and 200. horse, conducted by *Bellefons* to that service. The Commander presented him before it, with two Canons, but good ones, of 33 pound ball, and the confidence of the garrison in the strength of the Castle, undervaluing those small forces which were against them, made a shew of resolution at first, to hold out till the last man, but seeing more Artillery brought

Mabouge sur-
rendred upon
composition.

Villanne sur-
rendred to the
French upon
discretion.

against them, their courage was quailed, and they desired conditions for composition. *Bellefons* moved with a just indignation of the scorne which he perceived in the lookes, at his first comming, heard them, but hearkened not to their propositions, gave them a peremptory refusall of other tearmes, then his owne discretion would prescribe them, and advized them to yeeld to his mercy. The garrison conceived, that the importance of the place, deserved better language, yet seeing they could get no other, they submitted upon discretion, surrendred the Castle, and the souldiers 75. in number, being upon their departure, were disarmed, and dimounted, and all but such as tooke service, sent packing, but the officers were arrested, and sent as prisoners to the Marshall *Chastillon*, who had then his head-quarter at *Grand-pre*, the grosse of his Army being lodged roundabout him.

Dinaw, a Castle upon the *Marse*, had the like, or a worse fate. *Aignebonne* the field-marshall, by *Chastillons* order, July 25. surrounded it with foure companies of light horfe, two coimpanies of Carabins, and an Artillery of one great Canon, and two Culverings. He observed the method of warre, and summoned it, but the Commander neither obseruing the rule of good manners, nor politie, though he had in it but 35. souldiers, denied to yeeld, and added that he had courage enough to dispute for his own life, and his souldiers with the sword: and this antwer being returned, *Aignebonne* played upon it so furiously with his Canon, that the next day they desired to capitulate, and not obtaining it, were forced to submit to the fury or mercy of the French Marshall, it being in his breast to determine of them, who entertained as many of the common men, as would serve under his colours, disarmed and unhorfed the rest, and then sent them to *Forse*, whither soon after

Dinaw upon
like tearmes,
but with an
harder fate.

after he followed them, to informe their associats there of the Captains fate, who for his peremptory reply, unable to make his word good, was delivered over into the power of the Intendants for justice, and by them to the executioner, who according to their judgement, trussed him up for his desperate and irregulated actions.

The Castles of *Lons*, *Chavance*, and *Brovenne*, dealt more discreetly, desired covenances, and obtained them, as did also the Towne of *Ferte*, which yeelded after a few shots from the Canon, upon the like tearmes as *Landrecey*; onely they were signed diversly, being subscribed *Chastillon*, and counter-signed *De le Haye*.

From *Ferte*, a towne of some note in the Province of *Luxenburgh*, the French hoose advanced against *Ivoy*, a place of the same territory, but better fortifyed and manned, the fortifications being after the modern manner, according to that pattern, which the late King of Sweden had perfected, and the Marquelle *Spinola* invented; and guarded with 2000. men soldiers and inhabitants under the Colonell *Bronze*, their Gouvernour, an able man, to manage his charge, as (if not to speake of his other actions, the preservation onely, of the Princess of *Psaltzburg*, mentioned in our former histories) can testifie. The Commander here had some reasons to stand upon tearmes, and did so without conceit of injury done by him to the assaylants, who knew his reasons, and came from words to actions, the Gouvernour by the space of eight dayes defending the towne bravely, though at last he accepted these 22. honourable propositions, and surrendred it.

Divers places
yeelded upon
composition.

Ivoy besieged,

And surren-

dred upon

First, that himselfe and the garrison, *Aug.* 1st at 8. These Articles in the morning precitely, shalld depart, with two pieces of canon, which shalld be given him at the appointment of *Fenguerces*, the Lieutenant Generall of the

the French Army : with three Canon bullets, and proportionable powder ; horses to draw the Artillery and his Canoniere.

I I. That his wife, family, and household servants, should have liberty to depart with him in his Caroach, and be furnished with foure wagons to transport his baggage.

I II. That the Souldiers of his Regiment, the Imperiall troops, *Lorrains* and *Almayns* within the City, should depart with their Armes upon their shoulders, swords at their sides, knap-facks upon their backs, bullet in mouth, matches lightned at both ends, Drums beating, Ensignes displayed, their wives and children, servants, and their baggage.

I V. There shall no injury be offered to the Officers and Souldiers in the said troops, which have formerly served his Majesty the Christian King, but they shall enjoy the same liberty of departure, as is granted the rest; those only excepted which were Natives of France, and born subjects to his Majesty, who are not to be comprehended in this Article. *A just exception, treason should finde no mercy, and traitours are they will dare to bear Armes against their naturall Prince and Country, they have betrayed their allegiance, what pretext soever they may find for it, and by the law of Nature and Nations, are uncapable of mercie.*

V. All Officers, Majors, and others of his said Regiment, and of the Imperiall, *Lorraine*, and *Germane* Forces, shall have liberty to depart with their Armes, and as much baggage, as they can carry with them, their wives, children, servants, caroaches, waggons, carts, and horse for service.

V I. All the Captains and other Officers of the said Garrison shall depart, with their Armes in the accustomed

med manner, their baggage, wives, children, servants, &c. as in the former Article:

VII. The Purveyors and Subtlers shall have the same liberty granted them, as is granted to the Captains, and Officers in the precedent Covenants.

VIII. The Canons, Chaplains, Priests, and Curats, shall depart with their horses and baggage.

IX. The Nobles in the City shall have a free liberty to depart, with Armes and Baggage, Coaches, Horses, Grooms, and other Attendants.

X. The Burgesses and Citizens shall have the like liberty, as is granted to the Nobility.

XI. The Citizens of other Cities which came to Ivoz to secure their persons and estates, and generally all the inhabitants, and others abiding in the City, shall have licence for themselves to depart with the Garrison, as also for their wives, children, & families; or if they desire to stay a while for ordering their estates, a moneth time shall be granted them, which being once expired, they shall be gone immediatly, and make oath neither by intelligence or action, to attempt any thing against the King during their time of stay.

XII. The Widowes shall have liberty to depart with their children, and baggage, Groomes, and other servants in company with the Burgesses.

XIII. They which will depart, either presently, or after a moneth expired, shall be provided of a safe conduct by the new Governour, that shall be assigned to command there in behalfe of the Christian King, and be secured from injury, and pillage during their stay in the City.

XIV. The Prior of the *Crofiers*, Canons, Chaplains, Priests, and Curats, which will abide there, shall enjoy and hold their Benefices and Revenues, as peaceably as they have done formerly, both in the City, and

the Villages in the precinct, and jurisdiction therof, doing their Church-duties, according to the *Roman Catholike and Apostolike manner*, without any impeachment, let, hindrance, or obstacle, upon condition, that they make oath of Loyalty and Allegiance to the Christian King.

X V. The Ornaments of the Churches, the Altars, Pictures, and other Church-goods shall not be violated, nor removed, and the clock-bell shall not be stirred out of its place, the Army being otherwise satisfied for the expence of their Ammunition.

X VI. The Officers of the Towne and jurisdiction therunto appertaining, shall hold their Offices and profits therunto belonging, if they will stay without being compelled to take out new Patents, only giving an oath of fidelity to the King, and abstaining from giving intelligence to his adversaries, or doing any thing to his Majesties prejudice.

X VII. Such as will continue, and reside in the City, shall be maintained in the Rights, Franchises, Immunities, and Priviledges, which they have anciently enjoyed, only with condition of taking the Oath of Allegiance, as is before required.

X VIII. In the 7 Article, the victuallers & purveyors shall be comprized, to whom it is granted, that they shall have liberty to carry out provision and wood, to furnish the Garrison upon the march, and attend it whither it goeth.

X IX. The prisoners on both sides shall be restored without ransome, or other charges.

X X. If any thing be found omitted in the former Articles, the Governour shall have power to enjoy it, as if it had been plainly inserted, and fully expressed.

X XI. The Governour shall be furnished with 15

wagons to carry the sick, wounded and impotent men to Arlon.

X X II. The Garrison, and as many of the people, as will be gone, shall be conducted by a French Convoy to Arlon, lodging but one night upon the way in such a place, as shall be thought most convenient; the Gouvernour leaving three of his Captaines in gage for the safety of the Convoy and Waggon, which shall be set at liberty, upon their return, and dismissed with all surety.

Made, determined and decreed in the Campe before
Ivey, Augus^t, 3, 1637.

Signed Chastillon: and countersigned,

Par Monsieur, de la Haye.

Count Nanteuil Governor of Corbie, a place known by its misery, twice taken in the space of three moneths, once by the Cardinall Infant, and again by the Christian King, moved with the prosperitie of the French Armies in the Netherlands, knowing that the Spaniards hands were full, his Garrisons had more irons in the fire then they could well wield, and seeing the Forts of Ebutterne neere Arras, and Fouvillier neer Bapaume, had not only bin places of retreat for the Commanders in Atrebatum, and Bapanme the last Winter, when they had gone a plundering, even to the gates of Amyens, burning downe the Kings Villages in Picardie, with a resolution to subdue them, about the beginning of Augus^t, marched from Corbie, with 200 soildiers of his Garrison, 100 peasants wel accoutred, two companies of Garabins, two peeces of Canon, viz. one Bastard carrying a bullet of 18 pound waight, and another

The Fort of

Abuterne.

Surrendred to
the French.

The French
Leader pro-
cureth the wo-
men,

lesser, and their equipage. The time of his arrival at *Abuterne*, answered his designe, it was midnight, an opacious thick darkness had covered the face of the Earth in our Horizon, the Sun appearing in his Meridian to our *Antipodes*, as unwilling to be an eye-witnesse of the sad Fates which attended those Forts and Garrisons. His purpose was concealed by the silent night, and without let bee approached within fifty paces of the wals, there planted his Canōs, so dainly founded 6 trumpets, beat a battell with 12 Drums, cast Grenadoes into the Fort, discharged all his Musquets, and the volley of shot, though made withoutayme, wrought so effectually, that four of the presidaries were slaine outright, and amongst them a Sentinell who fell dead to the earth from the top of an high Tower, to the astonishment of the defendants, who sleeping securely, and so-dalay awaked by this unwelcome musique, had their thoughts so perplexed, that their distracted imaginations projected new castles of feare, and concluding generally, that the assyliants were no mean body, but the whole *French Army*, sent out the Curate of the place to capitulate for them, who with all his Oratory, could obtain no other termes then the lives of the fouldiers to be spared; with an exprefle remonstrance, that they should all without exception be made prisoners of war, and the preservation of the womens honours, they being to be protected from ravidment and other violence, which hard conditions, were accepted by the Garrison, and all the males, the old and diseased persons only excepted, the Curat in the mean time in roke of joy, for his prosperous negotiation in the womens preservation, making a solemne procession, and elevating the Pix, attended with the Marrons, married wives and Damoels of the Fort, whom the Count shut up in a place of safetey by themselves, the Count prohibiting his

his people to do them any violence, either in their persons, or the wealth they had about them, whilst himself and men seized of the horses, kine, cattle, and other wealth which was then in the Fort, and manacled the men whom he intended to carry captives to Corbie.

Miseror a jam vicit Gallo; & parco tandem;

Is not this captivity a sufficient trophye of the Conquerours glory & thus the Genius of the place did seeme to plead in the faces of the disconsolate women, which were not so much revived by their owne freedome, as dejected by their friends bonds, and restraint. But the fate of the place, was not yet come to be actuated; thirty Mulquetiers, were laid in by the Count to keep it, till his return from Fouillier, which hee next intended to attempt, the finall sentence, and the execution therof being reserved, untill that Enterprize was brought to perfection. Thither hee came the next morning, and soon forced it, to accept the same termes, as the other had done, and then the French Commander laden with spoyle enriched with a booty of above 200 kine and horses, and other baggage, and giving the Law to above 200 prisoners, discharged his petite Garrison of 30 Mulquetiers, which he had left at Ebutterne, demolish-
ed and razed the Forts down to the ground, that they might no longer be offensive to the Kings subjects in Picardie, and returned to Corbie with his own retinue, booty, and prisoners.

As in a glasse face answere face, or the echo re-plies to the voice, so the conquests of the French in Artois and Haynault, were seconded by the victories of the Marshall Chastillon in the Dukedom of Luxen-burg, the places of note there which before the warre,

But raseth the
Citadell,

The Castle of
Fouillier yield-
eth to the
French.

Anno 1542, betwixt the French and the house of Austria, were thought impregnable, being so shattered then, that though they have since bin refortified, yet they never attained to their former strength, and to facilitated the Marshall's designs. Assoone as Ivey was taken in, the French Generall observing some late directions sent unto him from his Majesty by Aiguebonne the Field-marshall, for advancement of the Kings Affaires, and unwilling to omit any advantage, which might further his attempts; in August, sent his Lieutenant Fenquiers with 2000 horse, and 3000 foot to blocke up Danvilliers, and to cleare the wayes from Metz to Verdun, by taking in some small Forts, which being Garrisoned by the Enemy, hindred the free commerce betwixt the two Cities, and the Colonell Bovillon with 300 horse, and 200 foot to take in the Fort of Cheney, situated upon the River of Semoy, a small place, but of good consequence, being new fortifyed by the Enemy, and guarded with 200 men. Fenquiers did his part happily, Roquepine Lievtenant Gouvernour for the Cardinall de Vallette, having brought the Forts to his hand, and Danvilliers only left to his care, and so did the Colonell Bovillon too, though not with such speed as the other, he finding more opposition, yet with as much glory. He summoned the Citadell, and was refused, played upon it with his Ordnance, and was answered from thence in the same Dialect, till the Garrison supposing that the Marshall was comming in person thitherwards, with the mayn body of his Army, and Artillery, surrendered it upon these termes, that the two Captaines and their Lievtanents which commanded there, should have liberty to depart with their swords by their sides, and the souldiers with white staves only, which done, the Colonell judging the place to be too strong

Divers small
Forts surren-
dered to Chas-
illon in Luxem-
burgh.

strong a piece to be left to the Kings enemies, having occasion to employ these troops which he had elsewhere, burnt down the houses, and demolished the Fort to make it unserviceable.

Whilst these Forts were taken in, the grosse of the French Army lay encamped along the River of Chier, ^{The Spaniards} make an at- each regiment being disposed of in a severall quarter.

The light horse of Angouleme, Poitie, and Buzanoye, were lodged at a village, called Olizy, where having barricadoed up the townes end, to keep the enemie from making any sudden incursions upon them, they kept a carelesse watch, neither having any corps de guard without, nor any sentinels upon the advenues.

A souldier is least secure, when he is most secure. The Spanish party, by their scouts, were made acquainted with their negligence, and hasted to them, not as friends to reprove, or chastise them, but as enemies to surprize them. Foure companies of horse, 300. Arquebusiers, and 200. Musquetiers of the Spanish traine band in that Dukedom, Aug. 10. set out from Arlon, a place about 30. English miles from Olizy, and came that night to Mommedyo, where they reproled themselves, whilst 200. other Musquetiers were drawen out of that garrison to accompany them in this expedition, and then marching all night, an hour before day, they arrived within a Carabins shot of the Village, where the French Cavillary lay without any discovery: The manner how to carry the businesse, was resolved on by the way, as they came, it now remained only to put their counsell into action.

^{Vpon the} French quarter ^{at Olizy.} The directions given by the Leaders to the common Souldiers in private, were as good, and more usefull, then any charge could have been, which was to be given from the longlowd throats of the Trumpets, or sonorous bellies of the military Pythons the drums; without any alarme they

Surprise it.

they surrounded the Village, removed the barricade, and then having slaine some of the French Cavalliers, they placed the Musqueters in divers places of the Village, whose frequent charging and discharging in the street, brought no small amendment to the French Cavalliers, when their thoughts being as full of confusion, as the Village was of horror, knew not how to behave themselves, to stand upon their guard, being surprized so unexpectedly. The Count of Poitiers was the first, which mounted on horse-backe, to rallye up his dispersed squadron, and something he did by fortune, which assisted him for his own, and some of his soldierys preservation, though nothing to offend the enemy. One of the Spanish troops of horte came in by a by lane into the Village, with them he intermingled his owne men, not as an enemy, for thereof he made no shew, by giving one offensive blow, and escaped undiscovered in thathurly-burly, with the remenant of his troupe, by the blinde lane, through which the Spaniards came in, having onely his face besmeared with the powder of their pistols, when he was in the middle of them. Brosse, Captaine of the company of Angouleme, and Buzancy, shewed themselves braver men, but notso wile, they mounted too, and stood upon their defence, yet being over-layed with the unequall number of adversaries, Buzancy was slaine in the conflict, and Brosse dangerously wounded, was made a prisoner to the Spaniards, who by this being absolute Lords of the Village, broke open the houses, seyed of the baggages and equipage of the French Officers, and pillaged them.

Here if these adventurers had stayed, they had done the Catholike King good service, and gone off honourably: but the action was not well regulated, they stayed too long in seeking after the spoyle, and their deluded covetous eyes frustrated, what their daring heart

ha

had undertaken, and thus farre happily perfected. Some of the furniture which was found in the Officers lodgings, was rich stuffe, and while they stayed to pick out the best, and to fit the horses bridle, they had gotten from the French, with their captures, themselves became a prey to some other French men, which as if they had bin shot out of an Engine, fell upon them unexpe-
 ctedly. The Count de Lignon was lodged at *Villy*, but halte a league from *Ozisy*, with his brigade of light horse, and he receiving some information of his friends estates there, mounted to horse immediately, and attended with 300 Cavallieres, and five French Captains, spurred up thitherwards to relieve them. He made haste, and reached thither by the dawning of the day, yet his speed was not so good, as to bring him to the whole Spanish party, the greater part was gone with some luggage and prisoners, some stayed behinde, intending to poast after their fellowes, when they had made up their fardels; them he found there, he put to the sword, and then dividing his troops into two squadrons, himselfe with the one, leading on the right hand way, and *Sirock*, to whom he deputed the other, the left hand way, and pursued the other party so diligent-
 ly, that they overtooke the maine body thereof at a Ford neer *Moville*, and assaulted them so lively and sprightlyfully, that after a short conflict, wherein 120. and upwards of the Spanish forces were slaine, the rest were rowted, being pursued to the foot of the hill whereon *Mommedy* stands, the sword doing as great slaughter upon the Spaniards in their flight, as it had done at the battell neere *Moville*. It was an honourable achievement, whereby, besides that *Braffe* was re-
 covered from the clutches of his enemies, the booty re-
 gained which the foe had gotten at *Ozisy*, with a new
 accrueit of 142. horses which were taken from the Sp-
 An againe surprized.

With great
loss.

with Cavallarie, the ransomes of 22. prisoners, most of them Officers and men of quality, which were brought to the Camp, the better part of the Cavallary, which the Catholike King had in the Dukedom, being also slaine or dispersed, some men of note were found amongst them, which fell by the sword : by name, *Languedoc*, a Capraine of a troop of horse, another Captain of the Cavallary, who was thought to be *Ramee*, two Lieutenants of the troops of horse, and some other Officers, whose faces were so mangled, that their names could not be taken, though their habits discover their condition.

Davillieres in
Luxemburg is
blockt up,

Besieged,

Fenquieres, according to the Generals order, had in the meane time blocked up *Davillieres*, expecting the time when the Marshall of *France* would bring up the body of the Army, and besiege it. The time of his expectation was not long, Aug. 27. the Armies were joyned, and *Chastillon*, *Fenquieres*, and *Aignebonne*, with other of the French host, went to view the City, and measured out the lines of the intended circumvallation, in despight of three great Canons which played upon them from the Towne, though one of them by an unlucky shot had taken off the head of the Lieutenant Colonell *Sroifze*, a valiant and expert German. The Commander within, a man of a stout and resolved spirit, saw their preparations, and could not be ignorant of their intentions, yet undauntedly prepared for his owne defence, and preservation of the City committed to his trust, but in testimoniall that he desired fair play on both sides, and that all their proceedings might be regulated according to the lawes of warre, he sent to demand quarter for all the prisoners which the French had taken there already, or might take hereafter, promising to doe the like with the Camp, and this faire proposition being entertained by the French General,

it was confirmed by reciprocall escripts, in the forme
ensuing.

**The Count of Choligny, Lord of Chastillon,
Marshall of France, Generall of the
Kings Army.**

Faire quarter
granted, and
confirmed by
Chastillon.

Vpon the proposition made by the Gouvernor of Danvilliers, to Monsieur Feuquieres, Lieutenant generall of this Army, for giving quarter to all that already are, and hereafter may be prisoners on the one side, or the other, either Officers or Soldiers, and for the releasing of them, upon the ransome of a moneths pay, according to the stipend they receive in the Armies, each man according to his severall condition and quality. We declare and promise, that the said rule of quarter shall be kept, and observed inviolably of our parts, and not be declined in any sort, or upon any pretence whatsoever. In testimony whereof, we have signed these presents, with our owne hand, sealed them with our seale of Armes, and caused them to be contresigned by one of our Secretaries. Given at the Campe, before Danvillieres, Sept. 1. new style, 1637.

Signed Chastillon, and contresigned de la Haye.

The writing was short, and full, resembling the Majestie from whom the Marshall had received his Authority, and was entertained respectfully by the Gouvernor, who replyed;

*Charles de Stassin, Lord of Brandenburg,
Esche, Gaerlang, Counsellour of warre,
and Field marshall to the King of
Spaine, and Governour in
Danvillieres.*

Vpon the resolution of Monsieur de Chastillon, Generall of the Army of France, for granting quarter to the prisoners, which the fortune of warre shall put into the enemies, and releasing them, each man according to his severall condition and quality, following the assurance which wee have received from him this day. We promise, that on our part, the said order shall be kept inviolably, without doing any thing to the contrary. In testimony whereof, wee have signed this writing, at Danvilliers, the first of Septemb. 1637.

Signed Charles de Stassin.

And Charles.
Stassine the Go-
vernour.

An Ambusca-
doe laid for
the Master of
the Artillery,

This siege began with a martiall complement, and was continued with plying the instruments of warre to their proper end; the assiegeants, and the besieged, both striving for nonour, and summoning up their forces to advance the Princes affaires, for whom they stood ingaged, without any remonstrance of malice either nationall or personall. In Artoys and Haynault, the French and Spanish Armies treated not so fairely: the Cardinall of Spaine was by this upon his march, to joyne with Piccolomini, who that he might, be thought to have done some thing before the Infante was come, laid an Ambuscadoe of 1200. men to entrap the Grand Master of the Artillery, who was gone from

from *Maubeuge* to the Court at *Paris*, at his return towards *Lansaccey*. But that designe took nor, the Grand master was then taking a view of *La Capelle*, the only place the *Spaniard* then held in *Picardie*, and by his stay there avoyded the danger. Two of his Captains fell ~~Hippily~~ into the snare, *Beauregard* and *Hamell*, and though ~~ded~~ with some losse, there was a great disparity of numbers, betwixt them, and the Enemy, hee being six to one, yet by their care, they came off with the losse of 50 men, flying not confusdly, but in a well compacted close bodie, making their way to *Chasteau Cambresis*, where they were entertained, and preserved from the fury of the pursuers.

An expert Wraffler sometimes receives a foyle, and in lieu therof gives a flat fall; the French thought themselves blurr'd in honour by this little losse, and laboured to regain it. The Duke of *Candale* a joynt Commissioner with his brother the Cardinall, for managing this warre, was then in his Quarter about *Maubeuge*, and as well to be avenged for the slaughter of his friends, as to possesse himselfe of some places about *Montz*, which being Garrisoned by the Enemy, did much impeachement to his *Cavallarie*, when they went to get forage for their beasts; went from the *Camp*, *August 11*, with four foot Regiments, 2000 horse, and six pieces of Cannon, and the same day pitched before *Beaumont*, a Town belonging to the Prince of *Chimay*, about the bigness of *Saint Denis in France*, or our *Warrick in England*, *Beaumont* ~~sur~~ well walled, fortified with an half moon, and flanked with many demy-towres, and kept by 300 *Almayns*. *French*. The Garrison was summoned to surrender, but denied to yield, and words not avayling to expedite the conquest, he made his approches, planted three batteries against it, played upon the Town from nine in the morning, untill three in the afternoon the next day, at which time

time a breach being made sufficient to receive 20 men abreast, the besieged desired to parlee, were heard graciously, Commissioners were appointed them, *Gassion*, the Colonell, and *de Leschelle*, who had the office of an *Aide de Camp*, sente to the Governour of *Sedan*, who accorded with them upon these termes, That the men of warre should depart immediatly with their Armes, baggage, and Ensignes, and be conducted with a Convoy to *Monz*, and that the inhabitants should be permitted to continue there, giving an oath of Allegiance to the King, or to depart, not transporting, or carrying any thing out of the City. All was performed the next day, *August 13*, betimes in the morning, when the Duke entred the Town to see it, cleared of the Spanish Garrison, and layed in for presidiaries as many of his Regiment.

But what avayles it to have a Towne in an enemies Territory? unless the wayes be open to succour it, famine or the sword, or both must probably fall upon it. To prevent all dangers which threatened it, the same day it was surrendred, the Duke sent the Vicount of *Thurenne*, with the Avant-guard of his Army to enrich *Solre*, a great Borough town, two leagues distant from that of *Beaumont*, fortified by a strong Castle, wherein besides the Garrison betwixt five and six hundred peasants, had taken their residence, and by discipline being long trained up in the martiall postures, were become able souldiers, and knowing the *Howe*, used to goe out in parties, and often scuffled with the French foragers. The *Romanos* souldiers under the command of *Caius Marius* in the *Cimbrian warre* were affrighted at the first, with the loud ejaculations and black *Sauete* of the *Germans* when they heard them, and fearing to deale with such a dreadful enemy, declined the battel, the wise *Confali* who both knew that the ballyng noyse which

The Castle of
Solre surround-
ed by the
French.

the

the Germans made, was more *ex consuetudine*, quam
feritate, out of the custome of the Nation, then the
dourage of the untrained Swains which were engaged
in the warre, kept his trenches, accustomed his legions
to heare them daily, and the frequent noyse still beating
upon the eares of his Army became not formidable unto the Souldiers. These peafants when they first came
to *Solre*, startled at the beating of a Drum, the crack of
a Carabin was farre more dreadfull to them then a thun-
der-clap, and every man in Arms, friend or foe, appeared
to them like an executioner, with the fatall Axe, ar-
med and authorised for their deaths. But now they be-
gan to be acquainted with the practises of martiall
men, their custome had dispossed them of feare,
and were growne so bold and hardy, that upon
the first report of the Viscounts march, they un-
dertooke to defeat him, and forsaking the Towne
which they might have held for three or fourre dayes
came into the field under the shelter of the thick hed-
ges upon the way skirmished with the fore-runners of
the Army, and slue some of them which were within
the reach of their Musker shot. The Viscount perceiv-
ing the courfe resolved to assault them with the small
number of men which he had in the Avantguard, with-
out attending the forces which were to be brought up
after him by the Duke of *Candale*, and did it so roundly
that in a short space he dislodged them, made them
forsake the thickets, and flie into the Towne and Castle:
whither they were pursued by the French who entred
pell-mell with the runawayes, and flue about 30 of
them, the rest taking the Castle for a place of safetey,
whence they began to shoot against the Assaylants. The
Duke in the meane tyme being upon his march from
Boumont, arrived at *Solre*, with the rest of his Army
about Noon, where he found the Avantguard at knobs

The Castle of
Solre taken by
the Duke of
Candale.

with

with the inhabitants, which made a shew of much resolution to stand out though it was but a lightning before death, and scarce of halfe an houres continuance. They saw the towne pillaged before their eyes, their goods and families abandoned, and to save the remaynder after they had slaine three Captaines which approached too neer the Castle, one Ensigne, one Sergeant and certain scouldiers wounded, the Marquesse of *Varennes* and some other Chieftaines yielded to the Duke upon discretion, who to restraine the disorders which frequently follow such rough encounters, and to save the towne from fire, it being a handsome one, and of more then 500 families, gave strict order to his Army to refrain from those violences, and to preserve the honour of eight or nine hundred women and damosels inhabitants there, he placed them in the Church and the Castle whilst he took order to dispose of the old Garrison, whom he dismissed unarmed, yet hung up the Captain by one of his owne scouldiers whom he commanded to execute that base office to redeeme himselfe from the same punishment which he had deserved justly, and then leaving a Garrison in the Castle, he returned the next day to the Campe at *Maubenge*.

La Capelle be-
sieged.

A Counsell was called there to advise for the next designe, and the Fortresse of *la Capelle*, a place upon the Frontiers of *Picardie* and *Artoys*, foure leagues from *Guise*, surrendered to the Spaniard, July $\frac{1}{2}$, the yeere last past. The Cardinall *de la Valet*, and the grand Master of the Artillery, upon the conclusion arose from *Maubenge*, with one part of the French troops, and arrived September 1 new stile, before the towne which they surrounded the same day, and the next day the Citadell, their scouldiers being then raysed of, a halfe moon, which they found abandoned by the besieged. Then they began to entrench themselves, the Count of

Quinsac

Quinse Governor of Guise, and other Commanders in the neighbour towns, having sent thither above 2000 peasants with mattocks and spades to worke in the circumvallation. The pioners spared no pains to bring their work to perfection, and followed it with such diligence that by the ninth at night the Army was entrenched, when also they laboured in their traverses so earnestly, that by the fifteenth of the same moneth, the assaylants became masters of the Counterscarpe. The siege was laid in two Camps, the one commanded by the Cardinall, and the other by the Marquelle, in which were raised two batteries, the one of six Canons which battered the curtain above that place which they determined to undermine, the other of three Canons from the countercarpe which played upon the flank of the Bastion, which the Cardinall was to assault, who had in his own Campe four other batteries raised, the one of four peeces, and the other three, each of three all great Canon, the least whereof carried a bullet of 36 pound weight. The batteries made some breaches upon the wals, but the Bastions stood firme, and to abbreviate the work, the Generals resolved to attempt it by myning. The pioners were again employed, and then the Commanders seeing how resolved they were to take it in about midnight the 21 of the same moneth desired to capitulate, & sent one of their Captains as an hostage into the Army. There was not much difference about the termes, neither did the besieged demand any thing of the Generals which might have been to the impeachment of their honour, nor did they again prescribe to the Commander any thing that was unreasonable. It was concluded on in all points but one, and that they agreed unto, which was that the Garrison might carry with them two Canons marked with the Armes of Spain, which were promised them, but not performed,

*Den Marcus de
Lima the Ge-
vernor capi-
tulates.*

Agreeth.

the *French* pretending that the year last past, when the town was surrendred, the Cardinall *Infant* conditioned with the Commander to let him march away with two peeces marked with the Armes of *France*, yet kept not his covenant, and therfore they would retain thole two *Spanisb* Guns till their owne were restored. It was no time for the Commander to stand and argue the case with the *French* Generals, betwixt twelve and one the Garrison was come out of the towne, consisting of seven or eight hundred men, to wit, one company of *Almayns*, two of *Spaniards*, two of *Italians*, two of *Wal-loons*, and one of *Burgundians*, under the command of *Don Marcus de Lima*, the Gouvernour there for the King of *Spain*, and now upon their march they must be content to yield it, being reputed sufficient that they carried away their Armes and baggage, marched out with Dtrumbeating, and lighted matches with their wives and childdren, their sick and wounded men were furnished with wagons to transport them, and had a safe conduct to *Avennes*.

The Garrison thus departed, the Generals took order the next day for repairing of the breaches, which their Canions had made, filling up the trenches, and stopping up the arynes wherin they had employed the labourers, one under the Bastion, which should have bin assaulted by the Cardinall, the other under the curtaine, which was reserved for the grand Master of the Artillery, and then took order for the entertainment of *Chavigny* Secretary of State, and Chancellor to the Duke of *Orleans*, who being sent to the Campe from the King was invited by the Marquesse to dinner, feasted, and in the midft

An allarme in of their jollity, their mirth was spoyled by the report of the Fr. Camp. a Currier, that came to them with news of the Cardinall *Infants* joyning with *Piccolomini*, and how that with 18000 men, they lay upon advantage, to fight with

with the Duke of *Gandale*, who still lay about *Mauberge*, which place they had battered by the space of two dayes with 30 peeces of Ordnance, and that both the place, and the French Generall there wanted their aide, which caused a sodain alarme, and the Generals rose suddenly from dinner, intending (as they did) to make up what was wanting with a new achievement of honour. The story is thus delivered from *Risell*. Sept. ¹¹₁₆₄₃ the Cardinall *Infant* having the little town of *Amiens*, marched thence to *Mauberge*, made their approches, planted their batteries, and in fine though the Garrison within defended it selfe stoutly, beat the pre-sidiaries from the one part of the town to the other beyond the River, where the French planted some pieces of Ordnance expecting the sudden comming of the *Spaniard* thither, who being entred and seeing the Western part clear, marched to the Eastern, but there found what he expected not, the Ordnance playing upon his Army; And whilst he stands amazed at this unexpected blow, another object of feare presented it selfe unto him: the French Army of 10000 foot, and almost as many horse came marching up in battle array from *la Capella*, with a full resolution to fight. The Cardinall *Infant* found himselfe too weak, and had not time to make an orderly retreat, a speedy one, though with some confusion he deemed better then to stay and wait upon a certain destruction, and so he did retire leaving behinde him 400 wagons loaden with baggage, 16 peeces of Ordnance, betwixt 2000 and 1500 dead fouldiers, and many prisoners, the number of the dead being graced with one of the chief Commanders, the Lieutenant to *Piccolomini*.

Causeth them
to march in
battle array to
Mauberge.

The Cardinall
Infant rowed
and his losse.

Victory still hovered over the French Campe, and besides the fortunes which attended the Generals in the

mayn bodies of their Armies, their parties which went abroad to scowre the Country seldom returned without good purchase. *Lenoncourt* a Captain under the Marquesse of *Milleray*, being sent out to that purpose, Sept. $\frac{14}{22}$, encountered betwixt *Quesnoy* and *Aymaries*, with 300 Spanish horfmen well armed, and employed as a Convoy to 260 wagons loaden with corn, beere, and cheete for the use of the *Infante's* Army, charged upon them, and assaulted them so furiously that they flue upon the place 42 of the best souldiers, the Captain and his Lieutenant, wounded above 60 dangerously, took many prisoners, and routing the rest got possession of that prize. It was too great for them to carry away, they seized on the best, corrupted the rest, and broke their wagons in pieces, carrying away a great and rich booby of 300 horsloads, besides the gold and silver which they found there, with which they supplied their Confederates, whom they met ranging abroad to the same purpose, as they had done, and brought into the Campe above 200 Pistolets.

Another party, the day following, hearing that the Cardinall *Infant* had sent another company to the Castle of *Aymaries*, went to field with three companies of souldiers amounting to about 120 men at Armes, with an intention to surprize it, but that being brought into the Castle, before they could overtake it, that they might not return without some testimony of their activity, they marched up towards *Cambray*, and there to tempt the Garrison to come abroad, they sent some few want *Carriers* towards the City, hiding themselves in an ambuscado for their better advantage. The bait took, the Commander seeing the *French* coloures in the field, so neer his wals, and the small number of men that ga ded them with an intention to chastise their insolency,

Two Companies of the Garrison at *Cambray* defeated.

The Castle of *Leon* surrendred to the French.

lency, drew out a few of his soldiery, and sent them in two Companies under *Mangray* his Lieutenant Colonel against them: the number of the *Spaniard* adventurers was not above 150, besides some officers of foot, which thrust themselves into the action: their imagination had already presented these *French Cavaliers* unto them as a prey, and toward them they posted speedily, the *French* knew how to tread their measure, and paced according to the Musique that played: they had their cue, and observing a proportionable distance from the enemy, they fled before him, adding more wings to their speed; when they came neer the *Ambuscado*, whither & where the *Spaniards* pursuing them, were so violently assaulted by the *French*, that rose from their lurking places, that 100 of them were slaine upon the place, among which was found one Lieutenant of the *Infantry*, and all the rest wounded, except certain few men, which were taken prisoners. It was a fortunate exploit, and both advantageous, and honorable for the undertakers, who besides their captives, returned to their garrisons of *Hesnes*, and *Saint Quintin*, with a booty of above 50 horse gotten in this enterprize.

Ferte-Imbault the Field-marshal, the same day that *La Capelle* was surrounded by the *French Army*, was commanded by the Great Master of the Artillery with 500 horsemen in 10 Companies, drawn out of the Regiments of the *Vidame* of *Amiens*, and *de la Marine*, & 3 Canons to lay siege against two Castles distant from *La Capelle* about six English miles. The one of them without called *Glaon*, appertained to the Countesse of *Isanghin*, blows. *Glaon* a Castle taken by the Fr. Fieldmar. *Ferte-Imbault*.

well levelled for offence, would not surrender, though it was summoned to the ruine of the village, their care for keeping the Castle, bringing the Dorp to a quicke destruction, without any advantage to the more hardy, then discreet defendants. The towne was not fortifiid at all, but lay open to the mercy of the Master of the field, who enraged with the affront done him by the Governour, in denying to yeeld, first burnt the Village to the ground, and then planted his three great Gunnes point blanke against the Castle. His shot was returned from the Citadell, with the advantage of 10. for one. He spent but thirty volées against the Fort, the garrison let flye with the 14 pieces, above 300 severall times upon the Army, but neither was the camp much endamaged thereby, nor the Castle. The Field-marshall intended not to make much more use of his Cannon, seeing he had spent so many bulletts, to so small purpose, and applyed himselfe to his Bombards, and great Granadoes, which wrought so effectually, their shivers flying, and bounding in the lodging chambers, that the Marquesle de Trelon, who commanded in person within the Castle, which properly appertained unto him, sent out his Almner with a semblance of desiring to treate, but in truth, onely to descry the French forces, and he at his comming, intreated *tearmes* of composition, but his eye being noted by the Field-marshall, to have been more busie in viewing the French postures, and preparations, then his tongue in propounding the conditions required by the besieged, or his eares in attending to the French Commanders offers, and in the end, desirous to returne, without concluding any thing, concluded the project was discovered, though he personated a Commissioner, he was apprehended as a spye, and *Ferte Imbault* sent a trumpeter to the besieged, with this expresse, that if they made

Trelon, a Castle
surrendred to
Verte Imbault,
upon compoſi-
tion.

one shot more against the Camp, he would cause him to be trusted up before their eyes. The Almner was a man beloved by the Marquesse, and he to preserve his faichfull and endeared servant, from such an ignominious death, like himselfe, an honourable minded man, wisely preferring the life of a discreet and faithfull Counsellour (so he reputed him) who had formerly done him good service, both by directions and actions, before that pile of earth and stone, the Castle, which in all probability he could not hold above eight or tenne dayes longer, capitulated, and upon conditions of life saved, and departing with his baggage, surrendered the Fort to the Field-marshal, who found in it, besides the 14 pieces, the least whereof carried a bullet of eight pounds, 40 Harquebusses with fire-locks, 1200 pounds of powder, sixe Muids of bread corne (each Muid contains 5 quarters and 5 bushels of *London* measure) thirty Muids of Oates, with other commodities: and because it was a place of some importance, distant but two leagues from *Vervin*, sited in the middle of a wood, he put in the *Vidame's* regiment, to garrison it.

For these two Forts he had expresse commission, another there was which offered it selfe to his eye, the *Argon* comes in Castle of *Argon*, within halfe a league of *Trelon*, and by president, that he resolved to take in too, though it might seeme a worke of supererogation, he was not long about it, the presidiaries there were few in number, and not well provided for defence, they surrendered upon the summons, with the conditions granted, to the Castle at *Trelon*. He put in 60. of his owne men to keep it, and then returned to the Camp before *la Capelle*.

Never did Merchant with a faire trade-wind, make his voyage with more expedition then attended the French forces under the Cardinal *de Valette*, and his confederates in *Picardie*, in their conquests of Cities
and

*S. Previll his
designe upon
Rumingnan
in Artoys.*

*The carriage
of his project.*

and Citadels, and bringing the townes in subjection to the Christian King. The designe of *Saint Previll*, Governor of *Ardres*, upon the Castle of *Rumingnan* in *Artoys*, had some time of hammering, but was soone polished and perfected, when it came to the file d'espée, it was of long projection, but speedy execution. The Castle is situated upon the River which comes from *Bourbourg* to *S. Omer*; it was a place of some consequence, being a meanes to restraine and bridle up all the principall Forts of the frontiers of *Flanders*, without the assistance whereof, *S. Omers* could not subsist, and the *French* being possessed thereof, might truely say, that they had gotten one of the principall keyes and in-lets to *Flanders*. The *French* Commander therefore for many a day past, had used all meanes possible, both by private intelligence, and otherwile, to be surety at all times of the state thereof, that he might either get it by assault, onslat, or some other way, or if he fayled in the attempt, to come fairely off, and without damage or dishonour. The expected houre was come, newes, and certaine too, at laft was brought him, that one part of the wall was so weake, that he might easily surprize it thereby: there needed no more, he resolved to assay it, and providing himselfe of workmen, Masons, and barres of iron, intended if he could, to digge through the wall, it being but of bricke, knowing that if he could carry that one piece of the Mure, he might easily command the Citadell. The busynesse was managed, as discreetly, as valiantly, the project before the conquest, being carried with all secrecy, his copartners and fellow adventurers in the designe, not knowing what he intended, and all things necessary for the work being cartied with him, even to two vessels, intended to transport his men over the River, if it was not wadeable, which he layd upon two wagons, and covered with

with their sayles, that they might not be discouered by the enemy, and his care for keeping the place after the conquest appearing so manifestly, that his wisedome therein, was to be seen as plainly as his valour in the achievement. He beat up the drum in *Ardres*, Sept. 25. called the garrison together, told them, that his intent was to goe abroad, and see what straggling parties of the enemy were abroad; wisht them which were willing to accompany him, to armé, and attend him, but never mentioned the intended enterprize. His speech done, the gallantry of the garrison, *de Riviere*, Lieutenant Colonell of the regiment, *de Estrees*, *Revolte*, Major of the same regiment, *Cassale*, chiefe Captaine of the regiment, *de Miessens*, *Largenterie*, *Larre*, *de Toure*, and *Saint Laurent*, all Captaines, and divers other officers, offered him their service. He accepts them, and then taking out his owne company of light horse, and 100. Musketiers, with the Malons, whom he had deputed to this service, sending before him the fore-runners of this little army, himselfe and his associates marched away immediately after, and fortunately arrived within a Musquet shot of the Castle, at 11, the same night, neither being re-encountred upon the way, nor discovered by any enemy. There was no need of the boats, the River was then wadeable, and through the water he dispatched foure Malons to digge through the bricke wall, if it was feasible. It was no work of difficulty, the workmen undertook it, and in short space made so large an hole in the wall, that first ten men under the conduct of *Largenterie*, entred thereby, then twenty others under *Lorre*, and last, forty Musketiers, under *La Toure*, and *Saint Laurent*. In they were, and on ^{A breach made in the wall.} they would, but the way they knew not, some guesse they had of it, by the generall notions of their intelligence, but no certaine remonstrance, *Fortune helps a*

The Fort taken.

daring spirit, and conducted them right to the *corps du guard*, which they fell upon courageously, their Musketeers doing them no meane service in this adventure. S. Previll who had an open eare, and listened after the reports of his Musquets, was still with the rest of his Army, which he ordeted to surround the Castle, that neither the souldiers, nor the peasants which lodged there, being more in number then the souldiers, might escape, and upon the first cracke of the Muskets, flew into the Castle, came up to his men, enlivened them to the worke, both by word and exemplary actions, put to the fword as many as made resistance, which were about 30 in number, the place being guarded with 60 souldiers, and more peasants, to the great terror of the rest, who hearing his name, cast down their Armes, and begged quarter: quarter he gave them, but it was for life, not liberty, for he took them as prisoners of warre, and the next morning sent them away to *Ardres*, with an Alters which commanded them in the absence of the Captaine, whom they found securely sleeping in his bed.

S. Previll provided to keep the Fort, and thus it was performed. But his discretion was more conspicuous in the Forts conservation, then the acquisition. One hundred of Musketeers he placed therein, under the command of an expert souldier, *de la Tour*, a Captaine of the regiment *de Eſſrees*, to keep it, a guard sufficient for the Fort, had not the ſpaniards an eye over it, to regaine it, or if they had, it was but insufficiently fortified. He concluded, that as ſure as the Sunne would returne againe from the West, where it ſet at night, to the East in the morning, ſo certainly, the enemy would re-visit it; and to ſecure the garrison from any injury by the adversary, refolved to appear in the field the next day with ſuch a proportionable number of men, as might be able to deale with the

the neighbour garrisons, (there was no Army thereabouts) if they should offer to enforce it. His conjecture failed not, the Spaniards from Graveling, and the neighbour garrisons, hearing of this losse, assembled the next day, and marched towards the Castle, thinking to recover it, but S. Previll, whose working braine would not permit him to sleep, or slip his advantage, by his care prevented their designe, the victory atchieved, he went to the Count of Charrost, Governour of Callice, acquainted him with each particular, in the name of the Christian King, commanded his assistance, and they joynly endeavouring themselves in the businesse, brought into the Fort the same day, an hoast more able then the adverse party, upon that short warning, could raise conveniently.

Mars and Mercury, appeared together in the Spanish Camp, not as in opposition, but conjunction, they neither wanted offensive Armes, nor art to manage them, they would not adventure for a victory in open *Champagna*, but assayed to get it by a stratagem. An hundred horse were sent out to brave the French Cavalliers, some peasants were enquartered upon a bridge, neere a Church, and both these were but layed as a bait for the French, who if they had come to battell, had found (as we lay) *John Drums* entertainment, though invited to a feast, they had bin beaten with the spit, the sword, and Muskets of the enemy, who had hid his maine body behind the hedges, strongly entrenched himself, and expected onely, that the French, according to their custome, fieri in the first conflict, should have made an assault upon these *Batteurs d' Estrade*, this forlorn hope, so they esteemed it, and have bin caught in the trap which was layd for them.

But this flight was of no more value, then their might: the French Leaders, old and expert souldiers,

Q. 2

were

An Ambuscade
layed for
the French.

Is avoyded,

And the Ca-
stle fortified
and manned.

Ivoy retaken
by Cauelmo.

were enformed by their scouts of each particular, and to delude one fynesse with another, seemed to decline all combats, though desiring to grapple with the enemy in open field, marched towards the Fort, thinking the *Spaniards* would follow them, but perceiving that with a wary fynesse, they avoyded them, in an ordered retreat going backe towards *Graveling*, and their garrisons, they went on directly towards *Rumingnan*, where the maine busynesse lay, repaired the breaches, renewed the old fortifications, and added to them, removed the garrison, which was laid in before, put in a lesser number, but of more expert men, sixty for an hundred, it being a proportionable number to defend that small Citadell, (more might have bin a burden) under the command of S. *Lawrent*, Captainie de *Bellefons*, of whose valour and faithfulnesse, they had already a good and sufficient testimony, returned to their charges, one to *Callice*, and the other to *Ardres*, without interruption, or opposition.

Fortune waits upon providence, industry gets the purchase, but prudence makes the assurance. Ivoy was taken in by the Marshall *Chastillon*, Aug. $\frac{1}{3}$. but retaken by the Spanish men of Armes, within a moneth after, not by siege (though *Cauelmo* the prime Spanish Commander in that Dukedom, had mustered up all his forces, it had bin vain for him to have set down before it, and raised a banke against it) but by scaladoe and on flat, the Governours negligence in keeping a strict watch, animating the Spanish Commander to take that course, who made the Governour againe to pay for his improvidence, by the slaughter of many of his men, and the captivity of himselfe, and all his principall officers, and rest of his souldiers. The *Spaniard* being again possessed of the town, took care how to keep it, sent out his purveyors to provide all things necessary to victuall it.

Chas

Chabillon, was then in the height of his busynesse before Dammilliers, which though it began with a kind of complement, the Commanders on both sides striving to out-vie each other in courtesie, was continued with all manner of harshnesse and extremity, the souldiers within often sallying out upon the Camp, and the army again furiously battering the City with the Ordnance, and beating down the houses with Grenadoes. A fortnight was spent before the French Generall had perfected his works, Hee began too early, September the first, new stile, but had not raised his batteries till the fourteenth, the rain which fell then in abundance hindering his pioners from doing it with more expedition. The approches of the Campe went on, but slowly, the Garrison often sallying out upon the Pioners, and undoing what they had done, yet was neither the Generall, nor the Camp disheartned, they continued their course, and often cut off the adventurers which againe often returned into the City almost tyred with the slaughter of their Enemies. No kinde of hostile offence was omitted of either side, the very occasionall triumphs of joy, which hapned two dayes together one Sept. 26, new stile in the City, for the honour of Saint Maurice, the tutelary Saint thereof, the other in the Campe the day following for the congratulation of the Christian Kings triumphs upon Nativity, were spent to the mutuall offences of their adversaries. On the first night the bon-fires being made round about their Fortifications, the Defendants made 30' Canonado's, and above 2000 Musquetadoes against the Campe, and the next day, the time when the great battery of fourteen Canons began to play, many volleys being made out of the trenches the great Ordnance was discharged eight or nine hundred times out of all quarters against the City, and that so effectually, that ther-

thereby the Parapets which stood against them were ruined, the defences of the two Bastions which looke towards Verdun, upon which the great battery played, were beaten down, the Ordnance of the town was for the most part dismouited, & the only steeple of the town was utterly demolished, 120 Canon-shot being spent against it, because it served as a mount of battery against the Campe, and the Army was much annoyed thereby in their trenches.

The night-
works and
their issue.

The night works were as prejudiciale to the besieged as those of the day; at evening order was given for bonfires and fire-works through all the Campe, the Canons placed upon the advenues, were levelled against the town, and when they had done, the Bombards and Morterers were employed till break of day, which though they did not much endamage the Fortifications, brought no small prejudice to the besieged; the Garrison and inhabitants stood all this while like amazed men, conjecturing of the issue of these actions, and what might be the mayn designe of the French General, and whilst they were in this maze, the labourers were set to work, who so plyed their hands all night, that they much advanced the approaches of the army. Don Andrea Cantelmo had sent 120 men to attempt a way into the town for the relief of the Garrison, promising to follow with an army, and raise the siege if it were possible, the men conducted by Captains, being come within two Musquets reach of the French quarters, affrighted with the lowd cracks of the Ordnance and strange fire-works, disbanded and fled in such a confusion, that the Leaders which conducted them, could not upon any termes reassemble them; in a word, that night the Generall so strongly fortifyed himself in his trenches, that *Cantelmo* thought it vaine to attempt to raise him, and

and himself began to be so confidene of his successe, that he concluded himselfe able to winne the towne, within a fortnight in desght of all resistance, the Garrison within, or their Confederates without could make, and therfore that his own forces alone without any coadju-tors, might have the glory of the prize, sent backsome troops which the Cardinall *de Vallette* had sent him to be assistant to him, in that enterprize which was desired, might be done with expedition.

It is no small thing that can dishearten a resolved man, *Staffin* the Commander within, for all this lost not his courage, nor abated any title of his first resolve afterwards, though hee plainly saw that the French got ground daily, so much that by the last of September old stile, the Marshall had raised two new batteries upon the very brinke of the moat, besides the other great one of 14 peeces of Ordnance. An halfe moone there was betwixt the two Bastions, upon which the batteries play-ed, from whence three nights together, the Garrison sallied out upon the Campe, and did it much impeach-ment, both by slaughter of men, and spoiling the wa-versers. To remedy the inconveniences which accrued to his Army thereby, the Generall called a Counsell of Warre, and it was concluded to assault it, and to carry the place by force, what ever it might cost, notwithstanding all objections to the contrary, though it was de-fended with a large ditch pf 20 foot broad, and eight foot deep, at the least where it was shallowest, and was guarded with 120 men, the choicest and best Souldiers of the Garrison, and the conclusion was brought into action. The order of the assaule was thus, one Lieuten-ant and an Ensigne, two Sergeants and 30 common men, seconded with a Captaine, and Ensigne, and fiftay other old Souldiers, were commanded to assault it on

An half moon
taken by the
French.

the left hand, and as many others, both in number and quality, each party having 12 scaling Ladders, to goe down into the Moat, and climbe up to the parapet of the halfe moon, and each Sergeant loaden with balls of wild fire, with order to cast them into the midst of the Enemies, as soon as they did appeare, that their eyes being dazled with the flame and smoak they might have the easier accesse to the Parapet. The directions were observed so punctually, and executed so sprightly, that in a short space the *Spaniſh* ſoldiers were driven out of that Fortification, but not as yet beaten, they returned again with more fury then was shewed in the firſt encounter, renewed their fight, and continued it doubtfully by the ſpace of fourre houres, at which time the victor y falling to the *French*, they became masters of the halfe moon, till then in controverſie. The battle ended not without bloud, ſome of the defendants were flaine upon the place, and the rest thinking to escape by flight, fell into the hands of *Balagny* a Captain of the Regiment of *Turenne*, who placed there by order from the Generall to that purpose, and he encouning them ſlue ſome, took others prisoners, and forced the remaynder into the Moat, where they were drowned, it being there 12 foot deep of water, the *French* uſing the dead corps as bavins to goe over the Moate there to their Allies.

The Garrison capitulates,

The losſe of this Fortification much abated the edge of the Garrison in the towne, who begged a ſhort time of truce to bury their dead, and taking the grant for a favour, shewed ſome remiſſeneſſe of their courage alreadye, but a myne under the Counterscarpe of a chamber ten foot square sprung ſo effectually, Octob. 14. that it made a breach in the wall where 40 men might march a breast, diſcouraged them more, though they did ſomethi-

And a mine
ſprung effeſtually.

thing still in their defence, two great trenches which they had made within giving them a little spirit, yet in the end seeing how unable they were to make good the breach against the assailants, they capitulated and accorded upon these conditions.

The Articles for Surrendry of Damvilliers.

THE Gouverour, Officers and soldiery of the Garrison in *Damvilliers*, shall depart upon Tuesday next, Oct. 17, with their arms, horses, & baggage, Drums beating, displayed Ensignes, bullet in mouth, and lighted matches, but without gunpowder, baggage to be carried by mules, and to be paid for by the King as follows from all the villages they pass through.

They shall carry with them two peeces of Canon, of six pound bullet, with all their attirall, and Ammunition for two discharges.

III.

IV.

The King shall allow them as many wagons, as shall be necessary for transportation of the equipage of the Officers and Soldiers, their sick and wounded men, with good draught-horses to carry them to *Virey*, fit for

R

IV.

The Proceedings in

IV. *is to be still Againe*

There shall be given them a French Convoy for their Conduct, for securitie wherof good Hostages shall be left by the Governour, till the returne of the Convoy, at which time they shall be dismissed with a passe-port in safety.

V.

All persons Ecclesiastiques and Politiques, the Officers of the Duke Charles, and the Prince Francis shall have liberty to depart with the Garrison of Darnvilliers, and to goe whither it shall best like them without any affront or injury done them by the Garrison.

*and to establish here a new O
garrison upon the publick, residing in no[n] T
The Citizens which will reside in the City, shall
enjoy theirancient privileges, which they have long
since enjoyed, according to their use and custome, gi
ving an oath of Loyalty to the most Christian King.*

*and to recover own properties which had yest
-erday beene distroyed by the said bandes
All the Franchises and Liberties of the City shall be
still maintained without any innovation.*

VIII.

*and to give answere to all such wrongs
The Citizens, the Servantes which cause either to
infect the wives and their children shall have liberty
to stay in their owne houses, and no wrong shall be done unto
them, either in their persons or estates.*

VI.**VII.**

All Ecclesiastical persons of the Towne, jurisdiction and neighbour Villages, giving an oath of Loyaltie to the King, as is above required, shall have liberty to stay and enjoy their Benefices peaceably, without any deprivation, but what shall be sued out legally, and determined by Law.

X.

All the Citizens, soldiers and people which come thither for safety, if they will not stay, shall have liberty to carry away their goods and moveables, of what quality, or value soever.

XI.

The Commander amongst his owne implements, moveables and baggage, shall be authorized to carry away one chest, one piece of caske, and one pack of Tapistry, the proper goods of the Prince *Francis*, but left in the Governours custody, dealing faithfully in leaving the remainder where these moveables were stored.

XII.

As concerning what is paid by the Law of Warre; either concerning contributions or otherwise no man shall be fisted or examined of either party, or by any person whatsoever.

XIII.

No man shall be vexed or molested for serving other side.

R. 2

XIV.

The prisoners of both sides shall be delivered, without any ransome.

XV.

The moveables which the Officers, Souldiers and the Country people which came thither for safetie shall leave there, may be sold by such as will there to that purpose without impeachment, within the terme of six weeks, and the immoveables within a yeeeare.

XVI.

The wives of the Officers, Souldiers and others, which for any occasions cannot conveniently depart with their husbands may stay one moneth in the town, and their houses, which being expired, they shall be compelled to depart, and go seek their husbands, having a safe conduct given them to that end.

XVII.

The wounded Souldiers which are not able to depart with the Garrison, shall have licence to abide there till they be perfectly whole, and then they shall have a pass to go where ever they shall please.

XVIII.

For assurance of this accord, and that it shall be faithfully performed of both sides; there shall be two Copies drawn, the one to be signed by the Marshall *Chas. Allen*, the other by the *Gouvernor Sciffin*.

Made at the Campo before Damvilliers, Octob. 25. The Town yielded.

Signed Chaffillon : and countersigned, de la Haye.

This was the Capitulation, which the Garrison in the end faithfully observed, though it was much opposed by *Cantelmo*, who knowing of what consequence the place was, though the accord was concluded betwixt the Allyants and defendants, endeavoured all he could to break it, and Munday the 25, sent *Canton* a Capraine of *Bronze's* Regiment from *Luxemburg*, with expresse order to relieve the Cite upon what terms or price soever. This bond of Auxiliaries presented themselves before the City next morning by the dawning of the day; They were seen both by the Campe and Garrison at once, but with different eyes and aspects, the Garrison hopefully thinking that *Cantelmo* had followed him, with the long expected succours, and began to retire into the town hoping of relief, the other with distracted and divided looks betwixt anger and scorne, angry to think themselves deluded of their covenants, and scorning the small number of forces which appeared against them, and therefore encircling them put some few to the sword, and took all the rest prisoners, to the grief of the Garrison which surrendered the place therupon according to the Articles. The Captain being one of the captives was leach'd and a Commission was found about him, the worst clause wherof he put into execution, and no other. It ran thus (as the French write) Capraine *Canton* of the Regiment belonging to *Bronze* the Camp-master is to march this day Munday, Octob. 25, with the men already appointed for him, and shall goe toward *Damvilliers*, into which he shall conduct all his men, or so many of them as he can, and though any of them shall think it improbable that he should performe this

*Don Andrea
Cantelmo* seeks
to hinder the
Accord.

Canton a Cap-
tain sent with
a strange com-
mission,

Is taken pri-
soner.

His instruc-
tions and Com-
mission.

this designe, and shall thereon resolve to retурne: Yet the said *Canton*, obeying no person, but conforming to this present order, shall leade on toward the City, and either carry his forces into the towne, or be taken prisoner by the enemy, or loose his life: if he faile or doe otherwise, he shall be punished irremissibly, even with his life, which he shall lose ignominiously, as being the losse of the said *Damvilliers*, a place of so great importance, for the service of his Catholique Majestie. But executing this order, he shall gaine honour and reputation for performing so excellent a piece of service, with his said Majestie, and his Highnesse shall have notice of, and will reward.

Given at Virton the said 22. of October 1637.

Signed

Carcelme.

It is a certaine evidence of true magnanimitie, neither to complaine of fate, nor grieve for misfortune, but to comply with the first, and labour to amend the other by endeavour. The Cardinall Infante did both, he saw the French Lillies planted, and sproouting in those gardens of the Netherlands, which were committed to his keeping, and though he endeavoured to weed them out, but could not, now he meant to use all his art to eradicate them. His late defeat at *Maastricht*, made him not heartlesse, nor heedlesse: to *Balen*, and *Saint Julianus*, he then conducted the remainder of his dispersed forces, where he rallied them, fortified himselfe, and lay encamped, till a new supply of old soldiars was brought unto him from the garrisons of *Flanders*, and the other adjoyning Provinces, with which as soone as he was re-enforced, he marched again towards the River of *Sambre*. The French Armies were

The Cardinall Infante
encamped at
S. Julianus.

were then again divided, the Duke of *Candale's* forces lay about *Alençon*, under the command of the Marquise de *Turenne*, and the Cardinal his brothers at *Long-Évilly*, where the Duke himself was also, by reason of the indisposition of his body, a fit of sickness, which surprised him there about the end of September, when he went thither to advise with the Cardinal about the joyning of their two Armies. It was concluded that their forces should be no longer divided, the Cardinal of *Spaine* beginning to appear strong, that it was conjectured, neither of their forces singly could stand before him, though they needed not to scare him, being reuised. The Infante had a suspition at first of what they intended, but was afterward assured thereof by some prisoners taken in an Ambuscade, addressed for *Gaffan*, who was often imployed as an interlocutor betwixt the Duke and the Marquise de *Turenne*: to prevent it, October 7. new forces, *Picardie* and *Dau-Johans Picardie*, Lieutenant General of the Spanish horse, were sent with 4000 horse, and as many foot, the most tryall and choicest men of the Spanish Army, to encamp near *Rons-Saint-Gabre*, and *Pont-de-Vaux*, two Villages upon the River, distant each from other about an English mile, in the mid way betwixt the two Spanish Armies, purposing to furnish the French forces at *Mantes*, by cutting off the convoys of victuals, which should be transported to them from *Le Havre*. Their countning was not unknowne to the inhabitants of the neighbour-Villages, which much affesting the Spanish, the French Cardinal (here is no traitor in New friends) though they had taken up nothing to the Christian King, concealeing till they were so strongly entrenched, that it was an hard adventure to remoue them, and then they sent suddenly forces to enforme

And re-enforced, resolveth
to keepe the
French Armies
from joyning,

the

Sendeth Piccolomini to Pont
de Sambre.

the Generall thereof. The neves startled the French Cardinal, and the Duke his brother, who though scarce recovered, betooke himselfe to Armes, as well as the Cardinal, and that they might not give the Spanish troops a longer time to fortifie themselves, Octob. 8. new stile, at midnight marched from the Quarter at *Long-fauville*, against the enemy at *Pont-Sur-Sambre*, having sent the Count de Guiche, the Field-Marshal, two hours before, with the avantguard, consisting of 500 horse and 2000 Musketeers, to assayle the Spanish Quarter, at *Pont-de-Vaux*. The next day about 4. in the evening, the combat began, which was well fought, and lasted doublefull at *Pont-Sur-Sambre*, by the space of five hours, the Spaniards having let up their rest to hinder the conjoining of the two French Armies, and the French being resolved to receive their associates at *Moulenge*, which must needs be famished otherwise. But at *Pont-de-Vaux*, the assylanders found most resistance, the other combat was ended before night. The Spaniards there gave ground, and retreced to these their confederates; the darkness onely parted this last fight, which was to be renewed the next morning, had the Spanish Commanders stood to it, and not left their station. Both parties were weary, but could not sleep, danger stood before them, and kept their eyes wakynge. The Cardinal *Valliere* had his head working the most part of the night, how to manage the next dayes fight most advantageously, sent a Carrier to *Moulenge*, to advise the Marquess of his purpose, & to require him upo the signall given him, by two Canons, to bring his forces into the field, and affanck the Spanish trenches on that side next him, commanded Gassier to view their works, and to eniforme him where they were weakest. S. Cirque who was emploied to *Moulenge*, did his office, yet the Marquess came

Where he is
intrenched.

came not in, nor could he have come to fight with the adversary, the imployment of his forces in breaking downe the Bridges, Milles, and gates of the towne, and the neighbouring Abbey *d'Amont*, bindēring him a while, and the enemy already weakened by the losse of 400 men, fearing the fall of the ingruent storme, retreating to avoyd it. The occasion was thus.

Gassion had performed his charge carefully by the breake of the day, he had surrounded the adversaries *Campe*, found a place where it might be fitly assualted, acquainted the Generall with it, and he to lose no time, instantly with all his forces ranged in battalia, save one-ly so many as he thought sufficient to guard the places which were already gained, marched towards it: which the *Spanisb* Commanders observing, and fearing to be assailed both before and behinde at once, rose, and retreated thence towards *Barleimont*, and *Aimeries*. They retreated, but not without some blowes: the Marquesse of *Thurenne* was then upon his march, and flanking them with his ordnance, whilst the Cardinall pursued them at the heelcs, slew about 400 of them upon the place, and made others runne headlong into the River, where they were drowned, to the apparent losse (as the *French* report it, of betwixt eight and nine hundred men, though the *Spanisb* letters from *Bavay* doe much abate of that number) the *French* not leaping scot-free, their losse amounting to more then 80 men, amongst which were some perlons of quality.

Yet this victory did neither puffe up the *French*, and make him secure, nor deject the *Spanisb* Cardinall, who is yet providing (if he can) to recover *Landresey*, and hath already sent much ammunition to *Bavay* for that purpose, whilst the *French*, who have forsaken *Mau-*

And raised a-
gaine by the
Cardinall de
Valette.

Maubeuge bur-
n'd casually.

tire, by a fire which hapning in a Comte of guard, increased by the negligence of the inhabitants, who made no haste to remove the straw, and leyyed of the greatest part of the towne) and marched the next day with their joynd Armies to *Chasteau Cambrisis*, are as earfull to maintaine it, and what else they have gotten this summer in his territories. The late Abbot of S. *Mars*, by the translation of the late Bishop there to *Alexandrie*, was made about a moneth before, Bishop of *Auxerre*, and thus advanced, first revictualled the Castle *Cambrisis*, with a sufficient store of provision, and Octob. 17. with the assistance of the Count of *Quinze*, sent a convoy of 180. wagons loaden with corne, into *Lanscrecy*, which being added to their former store, is deemed iufficient to maintaine a longer siege, then (as the French beleeve) it is like to endure. To fortifie it throughly, his Majestie the Christian King, drew a platforme, and sent it to the Count of *Quinze*, with order, that he should take up workmen out of his government, which by that patern shold work before the City. As he was bringing them to their labour, there appeared fourt squadrons of the enemies horse ready to surprize both him and them, and he had no way to avoyd them but by this stratagem.

The Labou-
ters delivered
from fourt
squadrons of
Spanish horse
by a stratagem.

He drew his Peasants into a ranged battell, placed them at the corner of a wood, made them stand in the posture of Muskettiers, with their shovels and spades, whilst 200. reall shot, and one company of light horse, (which he had sent for) were brought from the City, which ditching upon the Spanish squadrons, made them flye, not daring to adventure further for feare of an Ambuscados, and then imployed his labourers for the perfecting of his fortifications.

The Infante
encamped at
Quinze.

The Infante's Army, though sensible of the late losse which was somewhat aggravated at the generall ma-
ster,

ster, by the losse of houre Spaniſh, and two Italian Cap-
raies, they removed preſently to *Quosnoy*, within nine
English miles of the French camp, where they re-en-
trenched: and the French imagining that they meant to
give them battell, appeared often in a full battalia, in the
plain between *Casteau Cambrefis* & *Apremont*: yet they
ſtirred not from their trenches, nor as yet was there any
hostile actions commençed betwixt theſe two po-
tent enemies, equally ambitious of victory, ſave onely,
that a French Commander, assaulted and tooke the Ca-
ſtle of *Crevecoeur*, halfe a league from *Cambray*, the gar-
rison left there, not being able to maintaine it, though
they did the beſt they could, being themſelves enforced
to lay downe their weapons, crave quarter, and with-
all, the inhabitants become prisoners of warre. Some
complements were paſſed betwixt *Piccolomini* and
the Duke of *Caudale*, upon which, becauſe hostility
and courteſie are incompatible, the people and the wi-
ſer ſort delcanted diverſly. Prefents were ſent inter-
changeably, the Italian Count preſented the Duke with
two Piftols garniſhed with Ebony, and the Duke reci-
procally lent him a Sword and Belt, embroide red
with gold, ſilver, and pearle, ſome from thole mutuaſſ
fatal gifts of *Heitor* and *Ajax*, prognosticating that
ſome bad iſſue would attend this palliated amity, and o-
thers diuining that theſe exchanged tokens, were cer-
taine and prognosticke ſigues, that their fuſsumers acti-
ons were already come to the height and perfection,
and prognostickes of future reconciliation.

The Castle of
Crevecoeur ſur-
prized by the
French.

Interchangea-
ble preſents
betwixt *Pico-*
lomini and the
Duke of
Caudale.

But a moſt probable argument of the future tranquillity of the Provinces under the Christian King, may be coneluded from the unexpected returne of the Spaniſh forces, which lay fortifyed in *Guyenne*, into their own land. The laſt yeere they invaded that Province with all their might, got into their poſſeſſion *Bordegain*, *Ci-*

bonre, Saint John de Luz, and some other small places, fortified them with retrenchments, horn-works, half-moons, Cullion-heads, and other like works of that nature; all which were manifest evidences, that they intended to hold what they had gotten by the sword, and fortune of warre; yet this yeere, September 15, no man assaulking them, no Army appearing in field against them, (as the French do relate) upon a bare report, that the Duke de Valette, following the Kings direction, was comming against them with all his troops, the Duke of Nocera their Generall, caused them to leave their places of strength, and to return with him homeward. The causes of this their sudden departure are related diversly, some ascribe it to the frequent incursions of the Bayenois, into Spain, and the Frontiers of Navarre, from whence they never returned empty of pillage, horses, beefs, and such other booty, the inhabitants there being unable to make any head against them. Others to the necessity of the Catholike Kings Dominions, which by the rage of plague and pestilence, had their Garrisons so abated, that the remaynder of the presidiaries therin, was not able to mayntain them: especially in Navarre and Pampelona, which were so depopulated by these maladies (especially by the purple) that these Conquerours could not expect any succours thence, were they never so distressed: other to a Panick feare, caused by a three dayes continued fight of two Eagles in the Aire, which being not determined without the death of one of them, made the superstitious people entertain horrid conceits of direfull and terrible consequents. But this of all the rest is most improbable, and so farre from having any semblances with truth, that it cannot be thought a concurrent, much lesse the adequate cause of the Spanish Dukes sudden departure. An heroick heart is not affrighted with prodigies, and yet the fight of the Eag'cs,

Eagles, birds of prey cannot be accounted such, Doves supposed by antiquity to be made up without gall, upon the choice of a mate have done the like, and then it is not to be wondred if these roiall inhabitants of the aire, shall entertain so sharp a conflict. The most likely causes were these two, first feare of impendent want of victuals, which though they yet felt not, leaving two houles filled with basket at *Ciboure*, yet they had cause to imagine, must necessary soone overtake them, their friends were not able to relieve them; nor could they get them in the King in *France* his Dominion, the Duke of *Valette*, having by order from his Majestie raised three strong Forts upon the advenues of their inodes, the one at *Espelette*, the second at *Saint Po*, and the third at *Biariz* upon the Sea side betwixt them and *Bayonne*, which secured that Province from their incursions. Secondly an Epidemicall disease, called by them in their own languages *Tavarillo*, i. a pestilent spotted Fever, so raging amongst them, that it had sweeped away already 8000 men of the Dukes Army, by both which they were made sensible of that losse, which made them relinquish their holds in *Guisenne*, wherof they had foure within one league, viz. & *Bordegnin*, & *la Carricerie* (where they had raysed a Fort-royall) *Socova* and *Ciboure*, and their Fortifications about *Orogne* and *Han-daye*, where not without great expense, they had made a circumvallation, able to contain two thousand men: much regret and unwillingnesse, as may be more then collected, by those three Escriptts, left (as the French say) behinde them, and found after their departure.

The first was found upon the Altar at *Orogne*, and contained these words.

Adios Señores Franceses, Dios os bendize, mil maldiciones os echamos, y nos bolvemos en nuestra tierra.

In English thus:

Adiew

Adiew you French Monsieurs, God blesse you, wee
give you 1000 curses; and are now returning into our
own Country.

The second was found in the Fort of *Bordegain*, in
these words.

*Nuestra miseria haze en Guyenna, lo que vuestro
valor ha hecho en Languedora.*

which is,

Our misery hath done in *Guyenne* what
Your valour hath done in *Languedock*.

The third was exprest in these termes.

*Si nosotros estuviéramos tan savyos como se suena, y
vosotros tan locos que lo estuvistis, nuestros nego-
cios serian los vuestros, y los vuestros, los nuestros.*
That is, If we were as wise as the World esteem us,
and you as foolish, as you have bin at other times,
our successe had bin yours, and yours had bin ours.

Indeed the busynesse of *Languedock* struck
deep, it was a great blow whicb the Spaniards
received there, and shoud be now related, but
I must adjourne the Reader for 14 dayes, till
the second Part of this History, contayning
besides *Languedock* the Actions in *Italy*,
Piemont, *Lorraine*, the *Dukedom of Bur-*
gundy, the *French County*, *Holland*, the
West Indies, and the *Marine Occurrences*,
with some passages in *Turkey* be published,
whicb shall be witin the prefixed time.

FINIS.

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Diatelesma.

The second part of the
Moderne History of the
VVorld, containing this last
Summers actions,

IN

*Languedock, Italy, Piemont, Montferrat, Lorrain,
the Dukedom of Burgundy, the Franch
County, and generally in France,*

*Holland, the West-Indies, and Marine occurrences; With
some passages of Rome, and Turkey, brought
downe to Novemb. 1637.*

*Quicquid agunt homines nostri est ferrago
libelli. Iuven.*



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1638